



HOW CHINA OUGHT TO BE GOVERNED

BY

JOHN COMING

(Assumed Name.)

WRITTEN BEFORE THE RUSSO-JAPAN WAR,
AND MODIFIED TO SUIT THE PRESENT
REPUBLICAN REGIME.

4s. 8d.

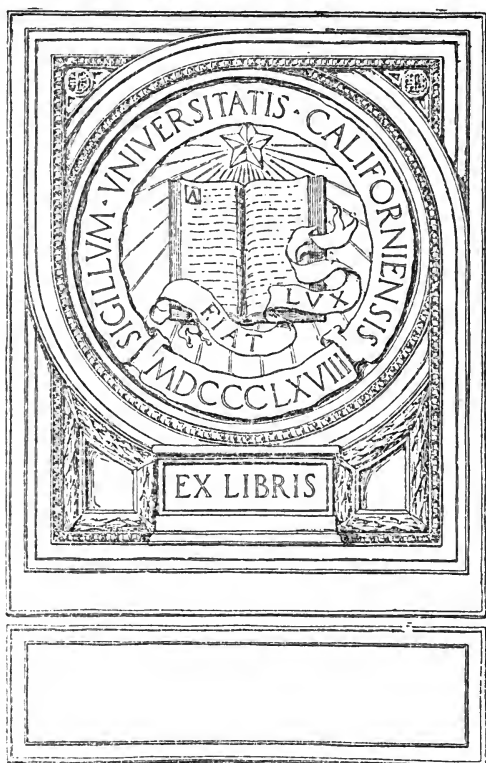
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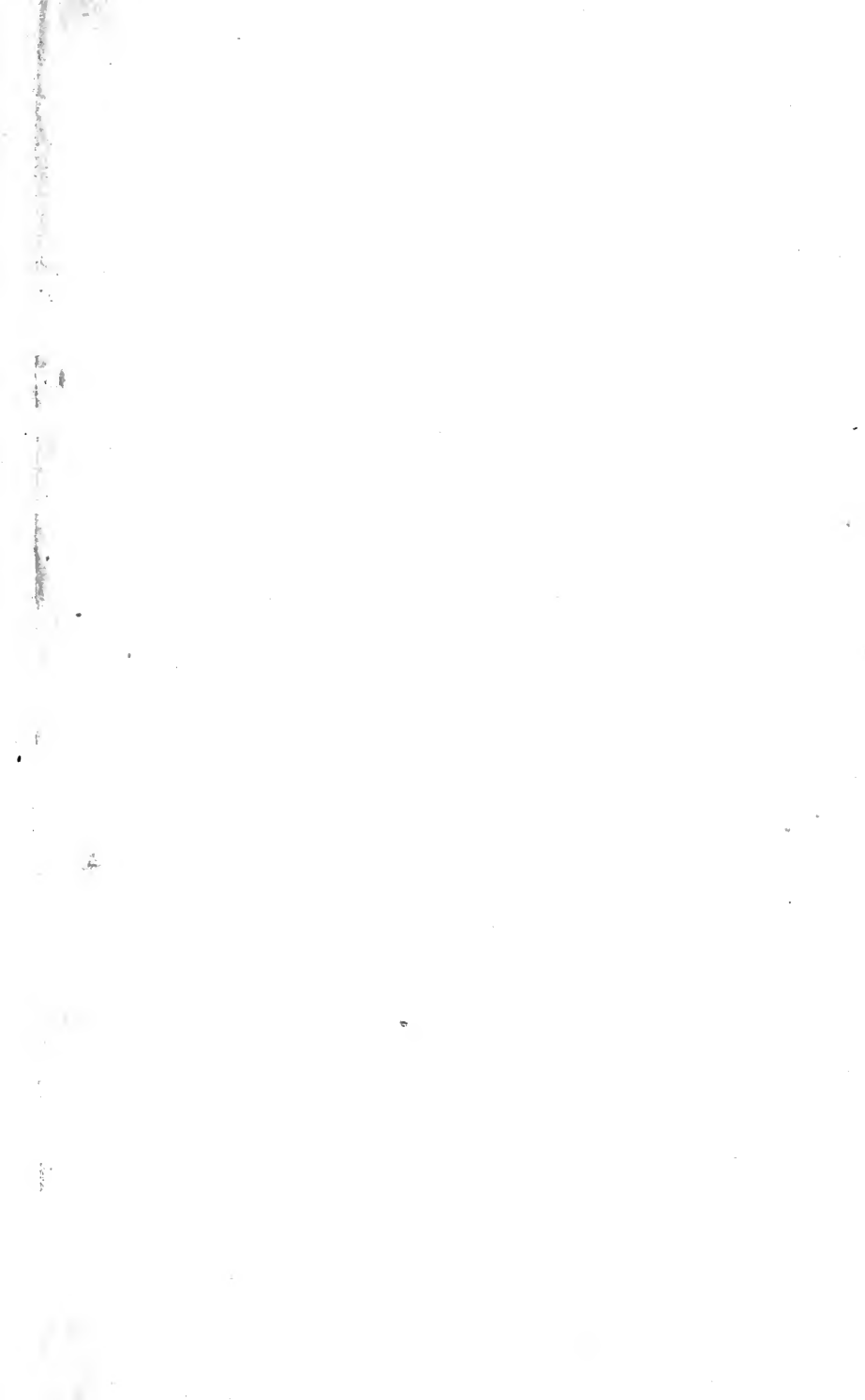
KELLY AND WALSH, LIMITED,
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Carpenter

*One book can save and reconstruct a new
country !*

It can make it to be the mightiest country !!

It needs no revolution nor bloodshed !!!

It can conquer better than the sword !!!!

THE FUTURE OF CHINA

BY LORD WOLSELEY,

As published in the "Cosmopolitan," February, 1895.

* * * *

This hardy, clever race, whose numbers are to be counted in hundreds of millions, needs only the quickening, guiding, controlling hand and mind of a Napoleon to be converted into the greatest and most powerful nation that has ever dictated terms to the world!

INSCRIPTIONS.

To

HIS HOLINESS THE POPE OF ROME,
HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY
AND THE SYNOD OF SCOTLAND :

Their sympathy with the Mandarin Church
of China is humbly beseeched.

And to those who have the welfare of China at
heart, their sympathy with this work is respectfully
solicited by

The Author.

IMPORTANT PREFACE.

This work 'unlike all other works published about China which are filled with mere discourses, contains plans and specifications throughout for the reformation and re-erection of China. All mere treatises which have hitherto been of little effect on that great empire have been avoided. Its aim is a Napoleonic one. It has been so written that it only requires an approval from the President of the Republic of China, to modernize the whole Republic however vast and incapable China may now be. All other schemes or propositions which have been made, or shall be made, if they have had any effect, or shall have any effect, would take a thousand years of operation before the great and conservative country could be completely modernized. But the miraculous power of the following formula can virtually reform the whole of the greatest of empires—from Mongolia to Yunnan,—and from Fukien to Eastern Turkestan in *one minute*, that is to say, the very moment the following scheme is approved by the President of the Republic of China, *that* is the very moment the whole of the Continent of China is virtually completely reformed; and *that* is the very moment the Chinese nation—a great nation. All Europe, America and Australia, as well as all other civilized parts of the world would be agitated; the graduates of Europe and America would apply to enter the civil service of the Chinese Government; the scholars in school would think of coming out to

China to be employed by the Chinese or Europeans; the officials of all civilized governments would try to get into the Chinese Government service; the retired naval and military officers of Great Britain would find another field open to them for further active services; the lawyers of Great Britain would endeavour to be raised to the Chinese bench, and also admitted to practice in China; the eminent doctors would try to get into the Government service of China, and other doctors would think of practising in China; the skilful civil engineers would come out to China to become Government engineers, and build fine modern Government offices and other public buildings, and also splendid mansions and houses of the latest European style for the wealthy Chinese; the mechanical engineers would come to establish engineering firms; the shipwrights would commence an epoch of shipbuilding in China; the clergymen whether Roman Catholic, Episcopalian or Presbyterian, would think of coming to evangelize China, and to be in the Chinese Government service in the capacity of rectors and schoolmasters; the eminent journalists of Great Britain would compete for the coveted posts of censors which would be opened to British literary genius, and various other journalists would be thinking of establishing journals in China; the musicians would come to teach the Chinese people the sweet airs of Europe, the playing of pianofortes and organs, and other musical instruments, and to improve the Chinese music; the manufacturers of Europe, America and Australia would rejoice because of the immense new market to be opened to them; the foreign

merchants would extend their trade to China, and the Chinese merchants to foreign countries; the electricians would apply to be in the service of the Chinese Government, as well as give forth the lustre of the electric light to the Chinese people; the mercantile marine officers of Europe and America would seek engagements in China; the marine engineers would try to obtain employment on board steamers flying the Chinese mercantile flag (or the flags of other nations), as well as employment on shore; the prominent railway engineers would compete for the important posts of Government railway engineers; the minds of the great mining engineers would be directed and devoted to the rich, extensive, and inexhaustible minerals of the Middle Kingdom and the Chinese Colonial Empire; the millionaires, bankers and the rich would be glad to lend their money to the Government of China to an unlimited extent; the rise of the middle class would take place, the Government paying good salaries to their servants, and the Chinese merchants following suit; the President of China would be venerated; Jehovah would be God of Gods, acknowledged, adored and glorified by the great majority of mankind—the nation constituting one third of the human race taking part; and the Angels of the Lord shall sing “Glory to God in the highest; and on earth, peace, goodwill toward men.”

JOHN COMING.

SINGAPORE,

5th November, 1900.

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ERRATA.

- Page ii.—Introduction, para 3, marginal note, for “Areformer”—*read* “A reformer.”
- Page iii.—Introduction, para 3, marginal note, for “The six pilalrs of state”—*read* “The six pillars of state.”
- Page 11.—For “locomotive superintendent”—*read* “locomotive superintendent.”
- Page 14.—Censor’s office—for “He censures any public servants whom he may find to have any faults”—*read* “who he may find to have any faults.”
- Page 16.—Chief waiter—for “high school-crockery, plated-ware, etc.”—*read* “high school—crockery, plated-ware, etc.”
- Page 61.—Rules of the National Gazette of China, line 3, for “The first pages”—*read* “The first page.”
- Page 95.—Line 22, for “either sunk of captured”—*read* “either sunk or captured.”
- Page 95.—Marginal note, for “Christianity can make a clean sweep o all evils”—*read* “Christianity can make a clean sweep of all evils.”
- Page 101.—Municipality, line 8, for “the Board”—*read* “the board.”
- Page 113.—Line 3, for “china”—*read* “China.”
-

INTRODUCTION.

I. As this work is not a work designed to carry on ordinary discourses about China, but is scheme-making throughout for the reformation of that great Republic, the chapter "How a department ought to be governed" should be carefully read and meditated on, and the future of China be pictured. To reform a country like China, it is a matter of the utmost importance that the salaries and wages of all public servants from the highest down to the least should be most appropriately fixed, a science of which the Chinaman has no knowledge of nor understanding. The condition of the people so far as salaries and wages are concerned, is like the Anglo-Saxon in the time of the Plantagenet Proper when haymakers got a penny a day; labourers three halfpence; carpenters twopence; and masons threepence. A Levite or chaplain of a mansion in the time of the Stuarts got £10 a year with board, and his sons had to become ploughmen, and his daughters to go to service, and the condition of the Levite himself was no better than an upper servant. The present salaries of officials may be inadequate, but the salaries of subordinates are not even fixed for them by the Government; thus leaving a splendid chance for the officials to rob their subordinates of their pay, and charge the Government double or treble the amount actually paid, or making a larger estimate than is proper. This evil is practised in the army to a horrible extent, which forms one of the great causes which ruin China. It would take a thousand years before China would have the boldness of fixing such salaries and wages of her public servants as is proposed in the following scheme. At present a foreigner can get a Chinese graduate for £10 a year without board to teach him Chinese, and the inadequateness of the salaries of the officials need not here be mentioned.

The future
of China
pictured

Present
pecuniary
condition of
the Chinese
people

Salaries of
government
subordi-
nates not
fixed

China has
no proper
government

2. The main fault with the Government of China is that the Throne, ministers and viceroys are satisfied with a rough or superficial government. As a matter of fact China has no government, and, until she adopts the following scheme, the so-called government whether Imperial or Republican is but an immense farm. The Sovereign of China owned all the land in China, he farmed out one or two provinces to a viceroy for so many taels per annum, and the viceroy sublet one of his provinces to a governor for so many taels per annum and governed one province by himself. The governor of a province sublet two or three departments to a taotai for so many taels per annum, and the taotai sublet each of his departments to a prefect for so many taels per annum; and a prefect sublet each of his several districts in his department to a district mandarin for so many taels per annum. If the farm rent of each official was duly paid up to the proper authority, the surplus revenue which a farming official had collected was a net profit to himself. This is the way that China from time immemorial up to the present day has been governed, and the system of governing, it is apparent, is not, in the least scientific. If China is to be governed according to the following scheme, it would cost a capable Chinese official five and twenty years of training under the Anglo-Saxon in order to understand the profound new science of governing correctly and minutely so vast a Republic. An official holding a high post, or even a great Anglo-Saxon himself, would find that the whole of his energy and strength would be heavily taxed, to administer so immense a Republic, especially while it is reforming, and growing from a state of infancy to that of majority and maturity. The present government is a government of puerility, but the future government would be a government of soundness and wisdom, provided the proposed scheme is adopted.

The new
science of
government
will cost the
Chinese five
and twenty
years to
learn

Present
government
puerile

A reformer

3. A reformer of China ought not to receive credit for his services if he simply imitates everything from Europe, and renounces everything Chinese; for there are many things which may well suit the people of Europe, which yet may be inconsistent with the people of China. What is wanted in a reformer of China is, if he is destined to be a true reformer, is one who will reform—the government, religion, education, law, army and navy, without incurring the wrath of the officials and people, and with the shedding of very little blood or no blood at all. Violent measures are unnecessary if the reformer has truly ingenious propositions. No man need hope to be a great and proper reformer unless he can deal properly

with the above six pillars of state. These have been supporting Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia, etc., and they will firmly support China too if each of them, is well built on a strong foundation. Army and navy are only two strong pillars of state, and without four more an empire cannot firmly stand. It will be found that according to the following scheme one official is appointed to take charge of each of the six pillars of state, and to assume to himself the responsibility of the post committed to his charge; and the specifications of how these six pillars of state can best be constructed is given in detail. Owing to China being devoid of ambition, she considers that, to hand over any of the ministerial departments to the charge of one official entirely is most dangerous. The Chinaman having no theological knowledge, his mind is as dark and narrow as the mind of the Anglo-Saxon at the time when they worshipped the serpent, the sun, the moon, and the oak. To reform China it is necessary to begin from a low step, and not from the highest, that is to say, not from the President and his ministers who should not be disturbed because they are not the initial cause of China's general incapability and ruin. The past and present deplorable state of China is to be attributed to the universal puerility and gloom of the Chinese people. Nobody is to be blamed for it, for everything is due to the undeveloped mind of the Chinese themselves. To expand and elevate the mind of the Chinaman one should begin from the highest step, the highest that mankind can think of—and the profoundest that mankind can comprehend—and that is, the Creator of the universe, a knowledge of whom would at once dispel all veneration of the two great lights of heaven—the sun and the moon. The mind of the Chinaman would begin to be developed. He would begin to meditate upon the Creator as greater and more immense than the creatures; and after possessing such knowledge of divinity he would not then consider it any longer dangerous to commit the charge and management of a pillar of state entirely to one eminent Chinese official.

The six
pillars of
state

China
devoid of
ambition

Reforma-
tion must
begin on a
humble
scale

Past and
present
deplorable
state of
China due
to the
undevelop-
ed mind of
the people

4. The four hundred millions of China who are narrow-minded and in perfect darkness can be enlightened and made to be high-minded, from the President down to the farmers, with the first chapter of the Holy Bible. "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And God said, Let there be light: and

The first
chapter of
the Holy
Bible

"there was light. And God divided the light from the darkness. And God said, Let the waters under the Heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear: and it was so. And God called the dry land earth; and the gathering together of the waters called he seas. And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself, upon the earth: and it was so. And the earth brought forth grass, the herb yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself, after his kind. And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days and years: And let them be for lights in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth: and it was so. And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night: He made the stars also. And God set them in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth. And to rule over the day and over the night, and to divide the light from the darkness." What professor can teach better astronomy than the first chapter of Genesis? So strictly speaking every Christian is a clear-headed and high-minded man, for he cannot be dark-headed nor narrow-minded, venerating and worshipping the creatures instead of the Creator. A British soldier or sailor is not only disciplined in military and naval warfare, but in religion as well; for all soldiers and sailors, whether they be earnest Christians or not, must attend divine service. So it is a fact, that a British soldier or sailor is more enlightened and high-minded than China's ministers and governor-generals. Though universities be established in China and European professors be employed to teach the students, yet they will never expand and elevate the mind of the Chinaman to the same extent as the mind of the Anglo-Saxon is enlarged and heightened, unless theology be included among the subjects taught.

A Christian
is clear-
headed and
high-mind-
ed

Universi-
ties cannot
elevate the
mind with-
out the
teaching of
theology

China's
cautious-
ness

5. China may be guilty of puerility, but China can be praised for her admirable cautiousness. China has not adopted any measure without giving it slow and profound consideration, and once a measure is adopted, it would probably last for centuries without any vicissitude. China has up to the present made no important progress, she would rather leave the empire as it is than adopt an

inconsistent step. What she desires is to await until her proper reformer comes, then would she be ready to adopt the scheme as may be formulated by him. It would be his part to design a scheme for the exaltation of the nation among the great powers, which would not be inconsistent but which would awaken extasy in the Chinese nation. This scheme contrives that the reformation of China should commence on a site at Lake Tungting, and will not be disagreeable to any body, and will not interfere with the President and his ministers, the officials, and the peacefulness of the people, so long as for every square foot of land occupied by the reformer, adequate payment is made to the owner of the land. The President may stay at the new capital or remain at Peking as he pleases. Is it not reasonable to suggest that the continent of China should be governed not as it is at present, but by a Home Minister, assisted by an experienced and eminent Anglo-Saxon with the title of Grand Secretary to the Home Minister, and by several provincial secretaries as under-ministers? Would China reject this suggestion as foolish and inconsistent, and would any bloody conflict ensue between the President and his ministers, officials and people, if such proposal were carried out? Is it not reasonable to hope that foreign affairs should be managed by one capable official, assisted by an experienced and able Anglo-Saxon, without giving any offence to the nation? or to advise that the Chinese army should be commanded and administered by one able Chinese military officer, and assisted by two or three of Great Britain's distinguished generals, and the Chinese navy be commanded and administered by a capable Chinese naval officer, and failing the appointment of a suitable man, a high and able civil mandarin be appointed to take charge of the Navy Office with two or three of Great Britain's distinguished admirals to assist the administration? Would such advice incur the wrath of the President, seeing the present feeble and incapable state of China which is at the mercy of the nations of Europe? To draw the attention of China to the fact that she is but a huge national farm, and not a government in the proper sense of the word; that the system of farming out provinces to governor-generals should cease; and that one province instead of two, should be governed by a governor-general so that the province may be correctly and minutely governed with ability and soundness, advised by an experienced and able Anglo-Saxon; would this divide the officials into factions and bring on a civil war? To elevate the despised bench of China

China
awaits for
her proper
reformer

by means of a learned Anglo-Saxon being appointed at the head of justice for a term of about five and twenty years and the principles of the modern laws of Europe, or England rather, adopted, would this be an abominable suggestion for China, and would it bring on bloodshed? To have the valour of suggesting that the whole four hundred millions of China and their President should adopt the Christian doctrine as their state religion; while permitting them to worship their ancestral tablets, would that rankle in the breast of every Chinaman? The former is a brave proposition, and the latter a bold proposal to remedy the evil and to soothe the burning breast of the Chinaman. This is the way to reform an empire of four hundred millions of conservative people. To every thing which may appear to them to be evil there is a remedy by which nobody's breast will be inflamed, and nobody's sensations hurt.

The proper way of reforming the four hundred millions

The new government of China to be called Reformed Government

New officials—mandarins and gentlemen

Privileges of a mandarin

Two separate governments

6. The Government of the reformed parts of China to be called Reformed Government in contradistinction to the Republican Peking Government. The officials will be divided into two classes—the mandarins and the gentlemen. There are to be two classes of mandarins; mandarins by birth and mandarins by creation. The former are boys educated and brought up in the Mandarin School and College and gazetted mandarins; the latter are men who, for their valuable services rendered to the state, are created mandarins. Both have the same privileges. The gentlemen are the graduates of the universities established by the Government of the reformed parts of China, the professionals, and all foreigners who are in the civil service of the Government of the reformed parts of China who are not subordinates. Unless a gentleman is created a mandarin, he has no claim to any of the privileges of a mandarin. All Chinese and foreigners who are made mandarins by the Republican Peking Government, and are under the control of that government, will not be accorded the privileges of a mandarin of the reformed parts of China. The mandarins are the linguist rulers; the gentlemen, scientific scholars. There will be strictly two separate governments—the government of Peking, and the government of the reformed parts of China, though under one President; so that the good works done by the Reformed Government, and the progress made, may be clearly distinguished from the Government of Peking. Inasmuch as the genius of directing the Reformed Government does not come from the ministers at Peking but from the Director of the Reformed Government: and in order

that the Reformed Government may be able to collect huge revenue and efficiently administer the Reformed Government like the Maritime Customs and guarantee the safety of the Republic—two separate governments is inevitable. The Maritime Customs merely collects revenue and controls its staff, having no share in the administration of the Peking Government, and it is given a free hand—whereas the Reformed Government has to collect huge revenue and carry on the work of reforming and administering the Government—*more* than free hand being given must be indispensable. The Reformed Government will spread, and its jurisdiction enlarged step by step until the Peking Government disappears. When the jurisdiction of the Reformed Government is more than the Peking Government, the ministers of the Peking Government might then be selected to fill the posts of ministers of the Reformed Government. Thus, there will be no ministry in the Reformed Government until the amalgamation of the two governments takes place. All revenues earned by the Reformed Government shall not be taken away by the Peking Government, but be expended by the Reformed Government in carrying on the works of reformation, the Peking Government being relieved of all responsibilities of the Reformed Government. The Reformed Government with its revenue will create and maintain its own army and navy for its defence, and for the defence of the whole Republic. The Peking Government will have to contribute towards the expenditure for the services of the army and navy of the Reformed Government if their services are required beyond the reformed parts of China, so as not to throw the whole burden of disbursement on the Reformed Government, and to cause it to become bankrupt. No orders and honours of the Reformed Government shall be conferred on any official under the Peking Government, unless the services rendered by such official has any connection with the Reformed Government. The total number of members of State Parliament shall be a little more or less than one thousand, and should not exceed one thousand and twenty-five, for the voice of the orators might be inaudible to a larger assembly. The people of a department or prefecture numbering from two to five millions are to be represented by two members in the State Parliament. If a subject is not discussed in the State Parliament, it can be discussed in all the provincial parliaments, or in all the diets of all prefectures with equal effect. If a subject is discussed in all the provincial parliaments, it would be widely discussed. But if it is

The Reformed Government will maintain its own army and navy

Orders and honours of the Reformed Government not to be conferred to Peking service

State Parliament

A provincial parliament

A diet
A congress

discussed in all the diets, it would be still more extensively discussed. A congress is not an official assembly. It is a large hall where the people of a district assemble to discuss the welfare of their district. It will be semi-official, because all meetings are to be watched by the officials of the district; and it is necessary that the officials of a district should have control over so powerful an assembly. It must be interesting to Europe and America to hear of the establishment of congresses in China, but it is doubtful whether Europe and America would consider such establishments as an improvement on the science of civilized government; for in no country in the world are the middle class and the respectable clerks in the government and mercantile services accorded the privilege of sitting together with the ruler of their district in a "parliamentary" hall to discuss the affairs of their district, or, as it may sometimes be, political affairs. As the world knoweth not who shall be her greatest man, neither can a kingdom tell the same. So a clerk who is a member of a congress may find his way to the diet of his prefecture, and then, to the provincial parliament of his province, and thence to the State Parliament; and a humble member of a congress may one day become a minister of the Republic. The establishment of the congress will greatly relieve the Reformed Government from the duty of having to encourage education; for the people, young and old, rich and poor, will always educate themselves whether in school or after leaving school. If a state parliamentary subject or bill is directed by the Home Minister to be discussed in all congresses, such state matter or bill can be said to be minutely discussed by the Republic. But congresses have no right of claiming the discussions of state political subjects. The choice and power lie in the hands of the Home Minister and the President, inasmuch as mere extension of privilege being granted to them or to the middle class.

A humble
member
of congress

The advan-
tages to be
derived
from a
congress

LEADING FEATURES.

China governed by Europeans—the Britons holding the reins of power! By the good government of China enormous revenue collected, and China come to be the ruling power! China to become Christian, to have her own church and supreme primate, independent of the heads of the various churches of Europe! The church in power! The English law to be the new law for China! The English language to be universally taught! China to have new officials of new spirit and new blood! Education completely established! The rise of the middle class! China to be demolished and re-erected! China to be re-born! China to have a new capital! The new army of China excellent! The army and navy to be officered by the British! The navy to be built of wood! The nobles and the high class come out to join the army and navy!

SCHEME FOR GOVERNING CHINA.

Inasmuch as the following scheme for governing China is complete, further material propositions would be uncalled-for. Should it meet with success in obtaining the assent of the Republican Government of China, each official, whether Chinese or foreigner, after having been given an appointment in the Reformed Government will at once know what his post is, and what are his duties, and what engagements of subordinates he has to make, and the salaries he is allowed to pay to his subordinates, without having to discuss or refer the matter to the high authorities of state. Every official appointed, high or low, need simply set himself to work.

PART 1.

China proper is divided into eighteen provinces, each province is divided into departments or prefectures, and each department is divided into districts. The following is the proposal for a new form of government.

HOW A DEPARTMENT OR PREFECTURE OUGHT TO BE GOVERNED.

A department has a population of several millions, and, under the following government it would be like a kingdom in Europe; and a taotai like the King of Belgium or the President of Switzerland. A taotai will be given a mansion to reside in, and the mansion to be called after the name of its department, thus—Chaochow Palace. A department has an average of eight or nine districts. A taotai shall have a council to aid him in the administration of his department.

A TAOTAI'S COUNCIL.

His excellency the taotai.

His honour the chief secretary to the taotai.

The right reverend the lord bishop.

His honour the principal collector of revenues.

„ „ departmental treasurer.

„ „ auditor-general.

„ „ advocate-general.

„ „ inspector-general of police.

Unofficial members are distinguished with the abbreviation M.T.C. (member of the taotai's council). Two members shall be elected to sit for a departmental city, one shall be elected for a Chinese chamber of commerce, and one

for a foreigner's chamber of commerce, and each district shall elect one. Every election shall be for three years, after which fresh election will take place.

The policy of the Reformed Government is to keep in touch with the foreigners, hence, a seat in a taotai's council is given to a foreigner with limited power of representation. While China is reforming it would be of great advantage to officials and people to have close touch with the foreigners, it would be advisable that the people should go into partnership with the foreigners and have large establishments, limited companies and factories formed, and technical and scientific trade carried on, and mineral resources developed, and business carried on in every country in the world. Preference will be given by Government to a tenderer, if seven-tenths of his capital is Chinese, and three-tenths foreign. Close contact with foreigners will soon help the Chinese people to develop and augment their trade—for the ingenuity and business capacity of the foreign merchants the Chinese cannot compare with. There is no fear of any political secrets of a department being known to a foreigner. If there be any political secrets, such secrets of a department cannot have effect on the immense country. Real and important political secrets can only be with the ministers of state.

An edifice will be built by the Reformed Government in every city and town for the merchants to use it as a commercial guild, the Government will collect an admission fee or subscription as the merchants shall prefer, from each member until the guild has paid up its debt to the Government, and the building will then be vested in the subscribers or members. Foreigners who are merchants may also become members or subscribers, and their meetings may be held jointly with the Chinese members or separately.

A DIET.

A diet is a legislative assembly of the people of a department, and, any resolution passed by it, the resolution can only effect the residents of that department. If it is desired that the resolution be made a provincial resolution in order that that resolution may have effect on all the people of a province, such resolution should be carried to provincial parliament for general resolution of all representatives of all the diets in a province in a provincial parliament assembled. Should it be further desired that the resolution should have effect on all the

people of the Republic, such resolution should be carried to State Parliament. A member of diet is distinguished with the abbreviation M.D. and preceded with the word Mr.

His excellency the taotai president.

He alone has the power of summoning meetings of diet, proroging and dissolving diet.

His honour the diet secretary.

He issues summonses to members of diet to assemble, and records the proceedings of diet.

MEMBERS.

House of Mandarins.

i. All the civil mandarins who hold offices in a department.

2. All the knights who are natives of a department whether holding any offices or not.

3. All the peers who are natives of a department whether holding any offices or not.

4. All the sons of peers who are natives of a department, whether holding any offices or not.

His honour the speaker of } Chairman of the house of
the house of mandarins } mandarins.

House of Commons.

The people shall elect their representatives as follows:—

For a departmental city	...	12	members
„ first class city	...	10	„
„ second class city	...	8	„
„ first class town	...	6	„
„ second class town	...	4	„
„ third class town	...	2	„

His honour the speaker of	} Chairman of the house of
the house of commons.	

Title of Office	Post to be filled by mandarin or gentleman	Functions	Post at present to be filled by what nationality	Salary per mensem Taels
Taotai ..	Mandarin *	Governor of one or more departments	Chinese ..	2,000 †
Private secretary to the taotai	Gentleman *	Secretary, interpreter and translator	Chinese with good knowledge of English and Chinese	150
A. D. C. to the taotai	Military mandarin not above the rank of captain	....	English military officer not above the rank of captain	150
Clerk ..	..	....	Chinese with good knowledge of Chinese characters	100
Do. ..	..	....	Do.	50
Do. ...	..	....	Chinese with good knowledge of English and Chinese †	80
Do. ..	..	....	Do.	50
Peon ..	..	....	Chinese ..	10
Do. ..	..	....	Do. ..	8

* See Introduction para 6—New officials—mandarins and gentlemen.

† See Introduction para 1—Salaries of public servants.

‡ Clerks will be divided into two grades—senior and junior. The qualifications required for the former are good knowledge of English and Chinese; and of the latter fair knowledge of English and Chinese. The salary of the former ranges from 50 to 100 taels per mensem; and of the latter from 15 to 45 taels per mensem. Professional subordinates will also be classified, and their salaries will be same as those of the clerks, while some will be better paid. The wages of office-keepers and messengers range from 5 to 10 taels per month.

Title of Office	Post to be filled by mandarin or gentleman	Functions	Post at present to be filled by what nationality	Salary per mensem Tael
THE SECRETARIAT.				
Chief secretary to the taotai	Mandarin	Chief adviser to the taotai. All official correspondence of a department to be addressed to him, and all correspondence having reached him shall be calculated as having reached the taotai. Deputy taotai in his absence	English *	1,000
Private secretary to chief secretary	Gentleman	Private secretary, interpreter and assistant translator of minutes	Chinese with good knowledge of English and Chinese	150
2nd Secretary	Mandarin	....	English ..	450
3rd Secretary	Do.	....	Do. ..	300
4th Secretary	Do.	....	Do. ..	250
Chief clerk of secretariat	Gentleman	This post is a permanent one. Has power to write on minutes as 5th secretary	Do. ..	400
Translator of minutes, each at	Do.	All minutes to be translated into English and <i>vice versa</i>	Chinese with good knowledge of English and Chinese	150
District clerk	Do.	In charge of all minutes of two or three districts	Do.	100

* English includes all Britishers.

Title of Office	Post to be filled by mandarin or gentleman.	Functions	Post at present to be filled by what nationality	Salary per mensem Taels
REVENUE OFFICE.				
Principal collector of revenues	Mandarin	Collector of all revenues of a department—land, stamp, income and other taxes	French * ..	650
Collector of revenues	Do.	....	Do. ..	200
TREASURY.				
Departmental treasurer	Do.	Treasurer of a department	Russian ..	650
Assistant treasurer	Gentleman	....	Do. ..	300
AUDIT OFFICE.				
Auditor-general	Mandarin	He audits all the government accounts of a department	American ..	600
1st Assistant auditor	Do.	....	Do. ..	450
2nd Assistant auditor	Gentleman	....	Do. ..	350
3rd Assistant auditor	Do.	....	Do. ..	250
Chief clerk	Do.	Clerk and junior auditor	Do. ..	150
ADVOCATE-GENERAL AND REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.				
Advocate-general and registrar-general	Mandarin barrister	Chief law adviser to the government of a department and chief government prosecutor, registrar of all deeds and documents required by law to be registered, as well as births and deaths. Private practice in civil cases in the high court allowed	English barrister	500

* If a nation is appointed head of a department in a departmental city, the same nation will fill all the offices in every district, city and town in that department.

Title of Office	Post to be filled by mandarin or gentleman	Functions	Post at present to be filled by what nationality	Salary per mensem Tails
ADVOCATE-GENERAL AND REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE— <i>cont.</i>				
Deputy advocate-general and deputy registrar-general	Mandarin barrister	....	English barrister	350
POLICE OFFICE.				
Inspector-general of police	Mandarin	Principal police officer of a department	German ..	500
Superintendent of police	Do.	....	Do. ..	350
Assistant superintendent	Do.	....	Do. ..	200
Chief inspector	Do.	....	Do. ..	150
Senior inspector	..	....	Do. ..	125
Inspectors, each at	..	....	Do. ..	100
Sergeant-majors, each at	..	....	Chinese with knowledge of English and Chinese	35
Sergeants, each at	..	....	Do.	25
Corporals, each at	..	....	Chinese with knowledge of characters	15

Title of Office	Post to be filled by mandarin or gentleman	Functions	Post at present to be filled by what nationality	Salary per mensem Taels
POLICE OFFICE.— <i>cont.</i>				
Lance corporals and city police, each at	..	....	Chinese with knowledge of characters	12
DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT.				
Detective inspector	..	....	German ..	125
Assistant detective inspector	..	....	Do. ..	100
BISHOP'S OFFICE.				
Bishop otherwise called inspector of schools	Mandarin of holy order	Head of religion and education in a department. All government clergymen, churches, schools and teachers are under his control. He examines all the government schools annually and grants certificates to those who pass the special class and VI standard examinations, and reports the working of each school to the departmental government	English Protestant missionary	1,000
Chancellor	Do.	Assistant and deputy of the bishop	Do.	500
Vicar ..	Do.	Minister of a city or town, has to perform the function of headmaster of an important government school	Do.	250
Canon ..	Do.	Assistant to a vicar, has to perform the function of headmaster or assistant master of an important government school	Do.	200
Reverend ..	Do.	Clergyman ..	Do.	150

Title of Office	Post to be filled by mandarin or gentleman	Functions	Post at present to be filled by what nationality	Salary per mensem Tael
HIGH COURT.				
Chief justice	Mandarin barrister	Chief judge of a department. Hears all appeals from the department	English barrister	1,500
Judge of the high court	Do.	Assistant judge. Has same power as the chief justice	Do.	1,000
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1,000
Registrar of the high court	Gentleman barrister	....	Do.	300
1st Assistant registrar	Do.	....	Do.	200
2nd Assistant registrar	Do.	....	Do.	125
Secretary to chief justice	Gentleman	Secretary, interpreter and translator	Chinese with good knowledge of English and Chinese	100
Secretary to judge of high court	Do.	Do.	Do.	100
SHERIFF AND OFFICIAL RECEIVER'S OFFICE.				
Sheriff and official receiver	Mandarin barrister	To carry out orders of judges' courts and to receive estates of bankrupts for distribution among creditors	English barrister	400
Assistant do.	Do.	....	Do.	150

Title of Office	Post to be filled by mandarin or gentleman	Functions	Post at present to be filled by what nationality	Salary per mensem Taels
MAGISTRACY.				
Chief magistrate	Mandarin barrister	Tries small causes not above 250 taels, and holds petty sessions with a jury of seven. Has power to sentence up to two years.	English barrister	350
2nd do.	Mandarin	Tries criminal cases. Has power to sentence up to twelve months only	Do.	200
3rd do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	150
Registrar of magistracy	Gentleman barrister	To superintend the working of the clerks of the whole magistracy including small cause department; and also to act as public prosecutor. Hears in chamber petty causes not exceeding 25 taels	Do.	200
GENERAL POST OFFICE.				
Postmaster-general	Gentleman	Chief postmaster of a department	Russian ..	400
Postmaster	Do.	....	Do. ..	250
Assistant do.	Do.	....	Do. ..	125
PUBLIC WORKS AND SURVEY OFFICE.				
Departmental engineer and surveyor-general	Do.	Head of public works and survey in a department	French ..	1,000
Superintendent of works and surveys	Do.	....	Do. ..	400
Assistant do.	Do.	....	Do. ..	300

Title of Office	Post to be filled by mandarin or gentleman	Functions	Post at present to be filled by what nationality	Salary per mensem Tails
RAILWAY OFFICE.				
Principal railway engineer	Gentleman	Engineer and manager of the railway office of a departmental city, and engineer having control over all the railway offices and engineers of a department	German ..	500
Assistant Railway Engineer	Do.	Assistant Engineer and manager	Do. ..	200
Locomotive Superintendent	..	....	Do. ..	200
TELEGRAPH OFFICE.				
Principal electrical engineer	Do.	Engineer and manager of the telegraph office of a departmental city, and engineer having control over all the telegraph offices and engineers of a department	English ..	400
Chief electrician	Do.	....	Do. ..	200
Electrician	Do.	....	Do. ..	150
GAOL.				
Inspector of prisons	Mandarin	Principal gaoler. He inspects all the prisons of a department	Russian ..	400
Gaoler ..	Gentleman	....	Do. ..	150
Chief warder	..	....	Do. ..	100
Warders, each at	..	....	Do. ..	75

Title of Office	Post to be filled by mandarin or gentleman	Functions	Post at present to be filled by what nationality	Salary per mensem Tael
DEPARTMENTAL SURGEON'S OFFICE.				
Departmental surgeon	Gentleman	Surgeon having control over all government surgeons and hospitals of a department	English ..	500
GENERAL HOSPITAL.				
Principal surgeon	Do.	In charge of the general hospital	French ..	400
Surgeon ..	Do.	....	English ..	250
Do. ..	Do.	....	German ..	200
PAUPER HOSPITAL.				
Surgeon ..	Do.	....	English ..	150
Do. ..	Do.	....	German ..	100

MUNICIPAL BOARD.

The lord * mayor.

Representatives of the government.

The departmental treasurer.

The advocate-general.

The auditor-general.

The inspector-general of police.

The departmental engineers.

The principal railway engineer.

The principal electrical engineer.

The postmaster-general.

The conservator-general of forests.

Representatives of the ratepayers are elected by the people to represent each ward.

* The title of lord is only accorded to the mayor of a departmental city, and the mayors of all other cities and towns in a department are simply styled mayor.

Title of Office	Post to be filled by mandarin or gentleman	Functions	Post at present to be filled by what nationality	Salary per mensem Tael
MUNICIPALITY.				
Lord mayor	..	Head of the municipality of a departmental city, he presides at the meetings of municipal commissioners. He is elected among the rate-payers	Chinese ..	Unpaid
Chief municipal secretary	Gentleman	....	German ..	400
2nd do.	Do.	....	English ..	300
3rd do.	Do.	....	French ..	250
Registrar of carriages	Do.	....	American ..	200
Health officer	Do.	....	Russian ..	350
Deputy do.	Do.	....	Austrian ..	200
Chief inspector of nuisances	Do.	....	Italian ..	125
House cleansing inspector	Do.	....	Belgian ..	100
Municipal engineer	Do.	(He is under a departmental engineer)	English ..	400
Registrar of cemeteries	..	All cemeteries to be under the control of the municipal board, and all burials must be in accordance with the municipal law. Feng-shui * will be abolished	Dutch ..	125
Commander of fire brigade	Do.	....	Dane ..	150

* A superstitious belief that a grave ought to be situated on an auspicious site.

Title of Office	Post to be filled by mandarin or gentleman	Functions	Post at present to be filled by what nationality	Salary per mensem Taels
FOREST DEPARTMENT.				
Conservator-general of forests	Gentleman	To create forests and botanical gardens in a department, and also to superintend the planting of trees on road sides and in public grounds. In charge of all public grounds	Austrian ..	300
CENSOR'S OFFICE, OR GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.				
Censor ..	Mandarin	Editor of the government gazette of a department. The MSS. of a censor to be translated into Chinese and Romanized vernacular, and published separately. All government and political news to be reserved for the censor, and all minutes must pass through his hands. He censures any public servants whom he may find to have any faults, and his gazette is the chief medium for the remedy of any evils in his department. He does all printing for the departmental government.	English ..	700
1st Reporter	Do.	Reporter and sub-editor. He may be sent anywhere to make any investigation on behalf of the censor.	Do. ..	250
2nd do.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	200
Manager ..	Gentleman	Manages the whole printing office	Do. ..	200

Title of Office	Post to be filled by mandarin or gentleman	Functions	Post at present to be filled by what nationality	Salary per mensem Tael
CHINESE DEPARTMENT.				
Editor of Chinese	Gentleman	To translate a censor's English MSS. into Chinese and publish them separately	Chinese with good knowledge of English and Chinese or English with good knowledge of Chinese and English	300
Sub-editor	Do.	....	Do.	150
ROMANIZED VERNACULAR DEPARTMENT.				
Editor of Romanized vernacular	Do.	To translate a censor's MSS. into Romanized vernacular, and publish them separately	Missionary	200
Sub-editor	Do.	....	Do.	150
HIGH SCHOOL.				
Principal ..	English Protestant missionary or minister	Professor of divinity and English	English Protestant missionary or minister	350
Professor of mathematics	English ..	....	Do.	250
Professor of chemistry	Do. ..	....	English ..	200
Professor of Chinese	Gentleman	....	Chinese ..	200
Professor of music	Do.	....	European ..	100

Title of Office	Post to be filled by mandarin or gentleman	Functions	Post at present to be filled by what nationality	Salary per mensem Tails
HIGH SCHOOL— <i>cont.</i>				
Lecturer of anatomy and physiology	..	Lectures to be delivered by the departmental surgeon or one of the government surgeons	..	..
Teacher of French	Frenchman	....	French ..	200
Teacher of German	German ..	....	German ..	200
Steward ..	..	He provides European food for the professors and all the students	English ..	75
Chief waiter	..	He is in charge of all the property of a high school-crockery, plated-ware, etc. Has control over all other waiters	Do. ..	60
Waiters, each at	..	....	Do. ..	30
Waiters, from 10 to 7 taels each	..	....	Chinese ..	..
Cooks, each at	..	....	European	40
Assistant cooks, from 10 to 6 taels each	..	....	Chinese ..	..

Title of Office	Post to be filled by mandarin or gentleman	Functions	Post at present to be filled by what nationality	Salary per mensem Taels
ANGLO-CHINESE SCHOOL.*				
Headmaster	Mandarin of holy order	Function to be performed by one of the government clergymen	English Protestant missionary	200
Master ..	English minister or English gentleman	To teach standard VI ..	Do. or gentleman	150
Do. ..	Do.	To teach standard V ..	Do.	125
Do. ..	Do.	To teach Standard IV ..	Do.	100
Teachers of Chinese, from 40 to 15 taels each	..	To teach Chinese characters	Chinese with good knowledge of characters	..
ANGLO-CHINESE GIRLS' SCHOOL.				
Headmistress	Wife of mandarin or gentleman	To teach English, Romanized vernacular, foreign and Chinese needlework and music	Wife of English Protestant missionary	100
Mistresses, each at	English lady	Do.	Do. or English lady	50
Teachers of Chinese, from 35 to 15 taels each	..	To teach Chinese characters	Chinese with good knowledge of characters	..

* The study of English will be enthusiastically encouraged, but, after a century or so, as the Chinese literature grows richer and richer, the essentiality of its study will wane. Anglo-Chinese schools will be fewer, and only those parents who can afford to give their boys education in English will send their sons to the schools. It is not essential that every farmer's son should be taught English.

Title of Office	Post to be filled by mandarin or gentleman	Functions	Post at present to be filled by what nationality	Salary per mensem Tael
Headmaster	Mandarin of holy order or gentleman minister	GOVERNMENT SCHOOL. * To teach Chinese characters, Romanized vernacular, foreign arithmetic, geography, etc	Protestant missionary	200
Headmistress	Wife of mandarin or gentleman	GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SCHOOL. To teach Chinese characters, Romanized vernacular, foreign arithmetic, geography, foreign and Chinese needle-work, and music.	Wife of Protestant missionary	75
President ..	The highest mandarin residing in the hotel, unless he refuse the offer	MANDARIN HOTEL. Governor of the hotel ..	..	..
Secretary ..	Mandarin residing in the hotel	Manager of the hotel ..	..	..
Steward ..	Do.	He provides for the table of the hotel, and selects the dishes	..	..
Treasurer ..	Do	He keeps all the income of the hotel, and pays all disbursements	..	..
Auditor ..	Do.	He audits all receipts and disbursements of the hotel	..	..

* To teach Chinese only without any English. Government schools will be everywhere.

Title of Office	Post to be filled by mandarin or gentleman	Functions	Post at present to be filled by what nationality	Salary per mensem Tael
Organist ..	Mandarin residing in the hotel	MANDARIN HOTEL— <i>cont.</i> He plays the organ in the holy apartment of the hotel during divine service daily	..	..
Director of garden	Do.	He superintends the garden of the hotel and makes it beautiful and charming	..	..
Chief Waiter	..	He has control over all the Chinese apprentice waiters, instructs them, and gives them certificates after the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship which are to be countersigned by the secretary. He is in charge of all the valuable silver and plated wares of the hotel	English ..	80
Waiter ..	..	....	French ..	40
Do. ..	..	....	German ..	40
Do. ..	..	....	Russian ..	40

English, French, German, Russian, Turkish, and all the cooks of other nationalities of Europe will be engaged, as well as that of Asia, *viz.*, Bengali, Madras, Bombay, Arab, Malayan—to cook the different dishes of each nationality.

HOW A DISTRICT OUGHT TO BE GOVERNED.

A DISTRICT COUNCIL.

This is a council to aid a district mandarin in the administration of his district. An unofficial member's term shall be limited to three years.

His honour the district mandarin.

The right worshipful the district secretary.

The very reverend the dean.

The worshipful the town mandarin of each town.

The district collector of revenues.

The district treasurer.

The district advocate.

The district superintendent of police.

Unofficial members are distinguished by the abbreviation M.D.C. (member of district council). A district capital shall elect four representatives, a large town two, and a small town one representative.

A CONGRESS.

The assembly of a district is styled congress which meets in a large district hall at a district capital. Its principal business is to look after the interests of a district. A congress may discuss any subject which may be brought forward, and all subjects for discussion must be approved of by the district mandarin. Any member of congress may make a proposal and his proposal must be seconded by three other members of his congress among whom there must be an M.D.C. or M.D. or M.T.C., without which the congress secretary will not forward the proposal to the district mandarin. A large edifice shall be erected and furnished at the expense of the government of the district, and the government shall levy a fee of twenty-five taels per annum from each member of a house of commons of a congress forever. No person can be elected an M.D.C. or M.D. or M.T.C. unless he is a member of a congress, and elected by his congress. No person will be admitted into a congress during the sitting or during the time a congress is occupied, unless he is a member of that congress; neither will any person be admitted as a visitor unless he is a member of another congress in the same prefecture or in any other part of China or the Chinese Colonial Empire. A resolution passed by a congress shall not have effect on the government

His honour the district mandarin president.
He alone has the power of dissolving congress.

He issues invitations to members of congress to attend meetings and records the proceedings of congress. He is elected by the two houses of congress.

House of Mandarins.

1. All the civil mandarins who hold offices in a district.
2. All the civil mandarins who are natives of a district whether holding any appointments or not.
3. All the naval and military mandarins who are natives of a district whether holding any appointments or not.
4. All the knights, peers, and sons of peers who are natives of a district whether holding any appointments or not.

The speaker of the } Chairman of the house of mandarins,
house of mandarins. } who is elected for the session only.

A house of mandarins may or may not vote. If a subject brought up for discussion is one that a district government cannot encourage or take part in that discussion, for instance,—to boycott—although the people are allowed to hold their meetings in their proper district assembly hall—(for if they are not permitted to do this, they will hold their meetings

on parks, which would be rather out of official control and which might give trouble to the authorities) the house of mandarins may not vote.

House of Commons.

Any native or resident of a district who can pay the prescribed fee may be admitted a member of the house of commons. No person shall be admitted a member, unless his application is recommended by an M.D.C. or M.D. or M.T.C. and seconded by five other members of congress to the effect that the applicant is a gentleman. Gentleman does not here mean a university man as in the case of the civil service; a respectable clerk in the government or mercantile service is reckoned as a gentleman. All admissions into congress and all expulsions must be sanctioned by the district mandarin, and duly published by the censor. The gentlemen and clerks in the government service need not obtain the recommendations of an M.D.C or M.D. or M.T.C. for admissions into congress, but they may apply to the district mandarin through the heads of their respective departments. Foreigners who are residents of a district and can pay the prescribed fee may also be admitted. The presence of foreigners can do good but no harm; in fact, information touching matters, methods and business in foreign countries can be obtained from them. A house of commons may carry out their resolution independent of the vote of a house of mandarins so long as it is not contrary to law.

The speaker of the } Chairman of the house of commons,
house of commons. } who is to be elected for the session only.

FORM OF REQUEST TO MEETINGS.

To Mr. So-and-so,

Member of congress of the district of.....
SIR OR GENTLEMAN,

I have the honour to inform you that I have, with the concurrence of his honour the district mandarin, fixed Tuesday the day of 19 , at the hour of 9 p.m. as the date and hour for members of congress to assemble, and your attendance is requested.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant

Congress Secretary.

BUSINESS.

(Examples of subjects.)

1. To pass and sign an address drafted by Mr. so-and-so, M.T.C., for James Martin Esq., partner of the engineering firm of Martin & Shun Hin, as a mark of appreciation for the valuable services which he has rendered to this district by having trained in his well-known establishment numerous fitters, engine-drivers and engineers, and that the address be presented to him on the eve of his departure for Europe in congress assembled.

2. To elect a member for the taotai's council in place of Mr. so-and-so, whose term of office will soon be expired.

3. To discuss as to what steps should be taken to accord a warm reception to.....on the occasion of his visit to this district. Proposed by Mr. so-and-so, M.D.

4. To discuss the bill of his honour the principal collector of revenues which proposes to collect half a tael on every picul of.....being exported from this district; whether such proposal would not be oppressive on those who are engaged in the.....industry in this district; and what steps should be taken to move his excellency the taotai in diet assembled, so that the bill in question may be amended and the proposed taxation reduced to.....Proposed by Mr. so-and-so.

A district is governed by a district mandarin who must be a Chinaman. A district mandarin may govern another district if the district is too poor to have a district mandarin. His salary is 500 taels per mensem. He is assisted by a district secretary who must be an Englishman and his salary is 400 taels per mensem. All official correspondence to be addressed to him as in the case of the chief secretary to a taotai, and all correspondence having reached him shall be calculated as having reached the district mandarin. All district officials shall reside in the district capital and manage their respective offices as well as having control over their subordinate officials in other towns in his district. The monthly salaries of other officials are fixed as follows:—district collector of revenues, m,* 300; district treasurer, m, 300; district advocate and registrar (law adviser to the government of a district, government prosecutor, and registrar of all

* M indicates that the post will be given to a mandarin.

deeds and documents required by law to be registered, as well as of births and deaths in a district capital) m, 300; district superintendent of police, m, 300; dean, otherwise called superintendent of education (head of religion and education of a district, has also to be headmaster of the Anglo-Chinese school of a district capital), m, 400; district judge, (hears all appeals from a district), m, 700; registrar of district court, g, * 250; district postmaster, g, 200; district engineer and district surveyor, (has control over all municipal engineers in a district), g, 400; district railway engineer, g, 250; district electrical engineer, (has control over all government telegraphs and telephones in a district), g, 250; district superintendent of prisons, m, 250; district surgeon, (has control over all government surgeons and hospitals in a district), g, 350; and district conservator of forests, g, 150.

HOW A TOWN OUGHT TO BE GOVERNED.

A town is to be governed by a town mandarin who must be a Chinaman, and whose monthly salary is 400 taels. He is assisted by an Englishman styled secretary to town mandarin, whose function is same as that of a district secretary, and in the temporary absence of his superior is town mandarin. His salary is 300 taels per mensem. If a town is small, the secretary to town mandarin shall perform other functions, such as treasurer or collector of revenues, in addition to his own duties. The number of offices in a town is the same as in a district capital, and the monthly salaries of the officials of a town are as follows:—government advocate and registrar, (law adviser to town mandarin and registrar of all deeds and documents required by law to be registered, as well as of births and deaths), m, 300; collector of revenues, m, 250; superintendent of police, m, 250; puisne judge, (judge of one or more towns, or of a circuit), m, 500; registrar of puisne judge's court, g, 200; sheriff and official receiver, (he carries out orders of a judge's court and receives estates of bankrupts for distribution among creditors), m, 300; town engineer, (has also to perform the function of municipal engineer), g, 300; railway engineer, g, 200; electrical engineer, g, 200; treasurer, m, 200; postmaster, g, 200; superintendent of prison (this function to be performed by the superintendent of police as all long sentenced prisoners will

* G denotes that the post will be given to a gentleman.

be removed to the principal prison of a district, and the prison of a town must be a small one), 50; principal surgeon, (chief surgeon of a general hospital and having control over all other hospitals and government surgeons of a town), g, 250; vicar, (minister of a town, and superintendent of education of a town, has also to be headmaster of an important government school), m, 200.

The municipality is governed by a mayor who must be a Chinaman and elected among the rate-payers, he may or may not be given a stipend according to the decision of the municipal commissioners of a town, and the foreigners serving as officials of the municipality are to be of mixed nationalities as in the case of a departmental city. The members constituting the representatives of the government are the government advocate, the collector of revenues, the superintendent of police, the town engineer, the railway engineer and the electrical engineer; and the representatives of the people are elected for each ward.

HOW A PROVINCE OUGHT TO BE GOVERNED.

A GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S COUNCIL.

His highness the governor-general.

The very honourable the chief secretary to the governor-general.

The most reverend the lord archbishop.

The honourable the provincial treasurer.

The honourable the legal adviser.

The unofficial members are to be elected by the house of commons of each diet in the governor-general's province; each diet shall send one member who must be a common, and his appointment shall be for three years, after which he may be appointed again. The Chinese chamber of commerce of a provincial capital shall elect one member, and the foreigners' chamber of commerce of the same city shall also be allowed to elect one member. M.G.C. (member of the governor-general's council) is the abbreviation to be affixed to a member's name. A governor-general shall thus be brought into contact with the people of every department under his government. Members of the governor-general's council are privy councillors to the governor-general.

A PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

A resolution passed by a provincial parliament can only have effect on the people of a province ; and should a provincial parliament desire that the resolution may have effect on all the people of the country, such resolution should be carried to State Parliament for national debate.

His highness the governor-general president.
He alone has the power of summoning meetings of provincial parliament, proroging and dissolving same.

The honourable the provincial parliamentary secretary.
He issues summonses to members of a provincial parliament to assemble, and records the proceedings of a provincial parliament.

MEMBERS.

House of Lords.

1. All the peers who hold appointments in a province.
2. All the peers who are natives of a province, who have no appointments.
3. All heirs to peerage whether holding any appointments or not who are natives of a province.

The speaker of each house is addressed the honourable, and each speaker shall be given an allowance of 500 taels per mensem.

House of Mandarins.

Each diet shall be allowed by the governor-general a limited number of civil mandarins to be sent to provincial parliament, and the house shall elect their delegates for the session only. The number of mandarins fixed for each diet shall range from nine to twelve according to the size of a department. If any mandarin has become distinguished and has rendered valuable services to his diet or department he shall be appointed by his brother mandarins for three years to be permanent member of provincial parliament (M.P.P.) after the expiration of which he shall be eligible again. Under this arrangement any mandarin though he may be the youngest in a diet who may desire to speak or have any proposals to make in a provincial parliament the field will always be open to him, and no genius of a civil mandarin shall be latent.

House of Commons.

The rules and regulations for election and appointment of members for a provincial parliament shall be the same as those of the house of mandarins, but the commons shall be given a larger number of members, say from nineteen to twenty-six a house. On the average of twenty-two commons and ten mandarins, and a province having an average of ten departments, the number of members of a provincial parliament would come to three hundred and twenty besides the members of the house of lords and the governor-general's official members of council. Taotais and their chief secretaries shall be members of provincial parliaments *ex officio*. Any provincial parliament would have an assembly of more or less four hundred people.

If a province is governed according to the proposed scheme it would be equal to an empire in Europe. A governor-general shall be given a magnificent palace to dwell in, and the palace to be called after the name of its province, thus—Kwangtung Castle. His position will be made as exalted as possible, so that he and his thickly populated province may be like an emperor and his empire. His monthly salary is 4,500 taels. With this salary no doubt a governor-general can live independently. He shall be allowed two English aides-de-camp whose salaries shall be 300 and 200 taels per mensem respectively. His principal assistant is an Englishman styled chief secretary to the governor-general who performs the same functions as a chief secretary to a taotai. The monthly salary of a chief secretary to a governor-general is 3,000 taels. Every post of secretary or assistant secretary, and every other post in any secretariat will be given to the English. If a provincial post is given to a certain nation, every post of the same line shall be filled by the same nationality throughout a province. The monthly salaries of other provincial authorities are as follows:—chief clerk of secretariat (this is a permanent post and is given to a gentleman so that he will hold it long, and the maximum salary is 500 taels; he has power to write on minute as the least assistant secretary to a governor-general); provincial treasurer, m, 2,500 (for posts at present to be filled by what nationalities as arranged for the government of one province, see departmental scheme); legal adviser, (chief law adviser to the government of a province, he prosecutes on behalf of the government; private practice in civil cases in a high court and

in the provincial court allowed), m, 1,500; deputy legal adviser and registrar-general, (second law adviser to the government of a province and registrar of all deeds and documents required by law to be registered as well as of births and deaths for the provincial city and its department), m, 700; provincial postmaster, (postmaster-general of a provincial city and having control of all the post offices in a province), g, 650; commissioner of police, (head of the metropolitan police of a province), m, 700; deputy commissioner of police, m, 550; archbishop otherwise called director-general of education, (head of religion and education in a province; all universities, colleges and schools to be under his control as well as all government clergymen; the post to be given to an English Protestant missionary), m, 2,000; provincial engineer (he is to have control of all government civil engineers of the public works and survey offices in a province; all important designs to be approved by him), g, 2,000; railway engineer-in-chief, (manager of the railway office of a provincial city, and engineer having control over all the railway engineers and railway offices of a province; all important designs to be approved by him), g, 1,500; electrical engineer-in-chief, (manager of the telegraph office of a provincial city, and having control over all the telegraph offices and electrical engineers of a province), g, 1,000; lord chief justice (of the province of.....), (chief judge of a province, hears all appeals from all parts of a province; the post as well as all other legal posts to be given to English barristers, and all legal posts will be given to mandarin and gentleman barristers in the far future; the lord chief justice's court is called provincial court), m, 3,500; registrar of provincial court, g, 500; inspector-general of prisons, (governor of the principal prison of a provincial city, and he also inspects all the prisons of a province), m, 550; censor-general, (his functions are the same as the censor of a department; he publishes extracts from the gazettes of other censors in his province and gives a general review of public and political affairs of his province; has control over all the censors in his province; his gazette will also be published in Chinese and Romanized vernacular, and the editorship of the latter as proposed in the departmental scheme will be given to English Protestant missionary), m, 1,500; provincial conservator of forests, (he is conservator of forests of his own department, and inspects all the forests and public gardens of a province), g, 450.

HOW THE STATE OUGHT TO BE GOVERNED.

STATE COUNCIL.

This is an ordinary council of the ministers of state, and when a larger council is desired, a grand state council is formed by embodying all the sub-ministers.

The Most Honourable the Premier.

„	„	Officer Commanding the Troops of the Republic of China.
„	„	Lord High Admiral of China.
„	„	Minister for Home Affairs.
„	„	Minister for Foreign Affairs.
„	„	Minister for the Colonial Empire.
„	„	Lord Chief Justice of China.
„	„	Treasurer of China.
„	„	Attorney-General.
„	„	Grand Secretary for Home.
„	Venerable	Pope of China.

GRAND STATE COUNCIL.

All the members of State Council.

The Right Honourable the Deputy Officer Commanding
the Troops of the Republic
of China.

„	„	Deputy Lord High Admiral of China.
„	„	Provincial Secretary for Chihli.
„	„	Assistant Prov. do. do.
„	„	Provincial Secretary for Liang Shan Ho.
„	„	Assistant Prov. do. do.
„	„	Provincial Secretary for Liang Kiang Ngan.
„	„	Assistant Prov. do. do.

The Right Honourable the	Provincial Secretary for
	Mincheh.
„	Assistant Prov. do. do.
„	Provincial Secretary for
	Liang Hu.
„	Assistant Prov. do. do.
„	Provincial Secretary for Liang
	Kwang.
„	Assistant Prov. do. do.
„	Provincial Secretary for Yun
	Kwei.
„	Assistant Prov. do. do.
„	Provincial Secretary for Shen
	Kan Sz'.
„	Assistant Prov. do. do.
„	Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
„	Secretary for the Colonial
	Empire.
„	Secretary for the Army.
„	Secretary for the Navy.
„	Deputy State Treasurer.
„ Venerable	Chief Secretary to the Pope of
	China.

STATE PARLIAMENT.

The Most Honourable the President of the Republic of China.

He alone has the power of summoning meetings of State Parliament, proroging and dissolving same.

The Most Honourable the Premier.

The Right Honourable the State Parliamentary Secretary.
He communicates to all diet secretaries and requests them to send representatives from every diet to State Parliament and records the proceedings of State Parliament.

MEMBERS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Not more than sixty peers and heirs to peerage are to sit in the House of Lords. All members are to be elected by their brother peers for three years only, after which new elections will take place.

The Right Honourable the Speaker	}	Chairman of the House
of the House of Lords.....		of Lords.

HOUSE OF MANDARINS.

- | | | | |
|----|--|-----|-------------|
| 1. | All the members of State Council and Grand State Council who are not peers, out of 35 members, say 20 are mandarins | ... | 20 members. |
| 2. | The governor-general of a province and all the official members of his council, each province having 5 members, 18 provinces | 90 | „ |
| 3. | The taotai of a department or his deputy, about 267 departments | 267 | „ |
| 4. | The governor of Hainan or his deputy | ... | 1 „ |

Estimated total number of mandarins	378
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The Right Honourable the Speaker	}	Chairman of the House
of the House of Mandarins.....		of Mandarins.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

- | | | | |
|----|--|-----|--------------|
| 1. | From each diet, to be elected in diet assembled, for the session only—unless for their services rendered to their department or province or the state, they are appointed members of State Parliament (M.S.P.) for a certain period as their diet shall fix—2 members; 267 departments | ... | 534 members. |
| 2. | A metropolitan diet of a province shall be allowed two more members, 18 metropolitan diets | ... | 36 „ |

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------|------------|
| 3. | The diet of the new capital of China shall be allowed 2 more members than the metropolitan diet of a province | ... .. | 2 members. |
| 4. | Two members shall be elected from Hainan | ... .. | 2 „ |
| Total number of commons | | | 574 |

The Right Honourable the Speaker } Chairman of the House
of the House of Commons..... { of Commons.

Total number of members
of State Parliament ... 1,013

Each speaker regulates his own House, and the Speaker-in-Chief is governor of the three Houses. If a speech of the President is to be delivered in writing, it shall be read by the Speaker-in-Chief. As the country has an enormous number of senates, meetings of State Parliament will not be frequently convened. The Speaker-in-Chief shall be given an allowance of 12,000 taels per annum. Each speaker is elected by his own House, the post to be a permanent one unless the incumbent resigns or is re-elected, and each speaker shall have an allowance of 6,000 taels per annum. The Speaker-in-Chief is appointed by the Premier, and the Premier may or may not take part in any parliamentary debate. The Speaker-in-Chief is responsible to the Premier, and the Premier to the President. The Premier is not attached to any particular office, he superintends all the ministers of state and is a judge of all men, honouring those who deserve state honours. In the event of the President dying during his tenure of office, the Premier shall rule the country *pro tem*, until a new president has been elected. His salary is 15,000 taels per mensem. The salary of the President is 25,000 taels per mensem.

An eminent future Chinese senator will be more ambitious than an Englishman who has only an M.P. to compete for. A member of diet may have half a dozen of democratic honours written after his name like a veteran British general. Beginning as a member of diet he may be elected to represent his town in the district council of his district. For his eminence he may be further elected to be member of the taotai's council, while for his unrivalness among the other senators of his diet he may monopolise all the other parliamentary posts of honour, *viz.*, member of provincial parliament and State Parliament as well as member of the

governor-general's council: and a future Chinese senator would have by far a much larger field to distinguish himself than the senators of Europe and the world. It may not be impracticable to address a future learned and richly endowed Chinese senator—Mr. so-and so, M.D., M.D.C., M.T.C., M.P.P., M.G.C., M.S.P.; besides, if a senator is so extraordinarily distinguished, no doubt the state would join his department in adding more decorations to his name. But, should an eminent future Chinese senator not receiving any state decorations, the democratic honours he shall gain from his department would be more than enough. This shows the vastness of the country and the adequacy of the proposed constitution, which is the largest constitution in the world.

Title of Office	Post to be filled by mandarin or gentleman	Functions	Post at present to be filled by what nationality	Salary per mensem Taels
HOME OFFICE.				
Minister for Home Affairs	Mandarin ..	....	Chinese ..	10,000
Grand Secretary for Home	Do. ..	Principal secretary for home affairs and chief adviser to the Home Minister. He has under him all the provincial secretaries	English ..	6,000
Chief clerk	Gentleman	....	Do. ..	1,000
CHIH LI DEPARTMENT.				
Provincial Secretary for Chihli	Mandarin ..	Secretary of state for the province of Chihli	Chinese ..	5,000
Asst. do.	Do. ..	Chief adviser to the provincial secretary	English ..	4,500
Deputy Asst. Provincial Secretary	Do. ..	....	Do. ..	3,000
2nd do.	Do.	....	Do. ..	700
Chief clerk	Gentleman	....	Do. ..	700

Title of Office	Post to be filled by mandarin or gentleman	Functions	Post at present to be filled by what nationality	Salary per mensem Tael
LIANG SHAN HO DEPARTMENT.				
Provincial Secretary for Liang Shan Ho	Mandarin ..	Secretary of state for the provinces of Shantung, Shansi and Honan	Chinese ..	5,000
Asst. do.	Do.	Chief adviser to the provincial secretary The rest same as Chihli Department.	English ..	4,500
LIANG KIANG NGAN DEPARTMENT.				
Provincial Secretary for Liang Kiang Ngan	Do. ..	Secretary of state for the provinces of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Nganhwei	Chinese ..	5,000
Asst. do.	Do. ..	Chief adviser to the provincial secretary The rest same as Chihli Department.	English ..	4,500
MINCHEH DEPARTMENT.				
Provincial Secretary for Mincheh	Do. ..	Secretary of state for the provinces of Chehkiang and Fukien	Chinese ..	5,000
Asst. do.	Do. ..	Chief adviser to the provincial secretary The rest same as Chihli Department.	English ..	4,500

Title of Office	Post to be filled by mandarin or gentleman	Functions	Post at present to be filled by what nationality	Salary per mensem Tails
Provincial Secretary for Liang Hu	Mandarin ..	<p>LIANG HU DEPARTMENT.</p> <p>Secretary of state for the provinces of Hunan and Hupeh</p>	Chinese ..	5,000
	Do ..	<p>Chief adviser to the provincial secretary</p> <p>The rest same as Chihli Department.</p>	English ..	4,500
Provincial Secretary for Liang Kwang	Do. ..	<p>LIANG KWANG DEPARTMENT.</p> <p>Secretary of state for the provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and the island of Hainan</p>	Chinese ..	5,000
	Do. ..	<p>Chief adviser to the provincial secretary</p> <p>The rest same as Chihli Department.</p>	English ..	4,500
Provincial Secretary for Yun Kwei	Do. ..	<p>YUN KWEI DEPARTMENT.</p> <p>Secretary of state for the provinces of Yunnan and Kweichau</p>	Chinese ..	5,000
	Do. ..	<p>Chief adviser to the provincial secretary</p> <p>The rest same as Chihli Department.</p>	English ..	4,500

Title of Office	Post to be filled by mandarin or gentleman	Functions	Post at present to be filled by what nationality	Salary per mensem Tails
		SHEN KAN SZ' DEPARTMENT.		
Provincial Secretary for Shen Kan Sz'	Mandarin ..	Secretary of state for the provinces of Shensi, Kansuh and Sz'chuen	Chinese ..	5,000
Asst. do.	Do. ..	Chief adviser to the provincial secretary The rest same as Chihli Department.	English ..	4,500
		FOREIGN OFFICE.		
Minister for Foreign Affairs.	Do. ..	....	Chinese ..	8,000
Secretary for Foreign Affairs	Do. ..	Secretary of state for foreign affairs	English ..	4,500
Asst. do.	Do. ..	....	Do. ..	3,000
		COLONIAL EMPIRE OFFICE.		
Minister for the Colonial Empire	Do. ..	....	Chinese ..	8,000
Secretary for the Colonial Empire	Do. ..	Secretary of state for Manchuria, Mongolia, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet	English ..	4,500
Asst. Secretary for the Colonial Empire	Do. ..	....	Do. ..	3,000
		The rest same as Chihli Department.		

Title of Office	Post to be filled by mandarin or gentleman	Functions	Post at present to be filled by what nationality	Salary per mensem Taels
ARMY OFFICE.				
Officer Commanding the Troops of the Republic of China	Military mandarin	Commander-in-chief of all the troops of China and the Chinese Colonial Empire. Supreme head of the army and its administration	Chinese ..	8,500
Deputy do.	Do.	....	English military officer not below the rank of general	5,000
Secretary for the Army	Do.	Secretary of state for the army. All official correspondence to be addressed to him	English military officer not below the rank of major-general	4,500
Asst. do.	Do.	....	Do.	3,000
NAVY OFFICE.				
Lord High Admiral of China	Naval mandarin	Admiral commanding in chief of the whole navy of China and supreme head of the Admiralty. He may be afloat	Chinese ..	8,500
Deputy Lord High Admiral	Do.	....	English naval officer not below the rank of admiral	5,000
Secretary for the Navy	Do.	Secretary of state for the navy. All official correspondence to be addressed to him	English naval officer not below the rank of rear-admiral	4,500
Asst. do.	Do.	....	Do.	3,000

Title of Office	Post to be filled by mandarin or gentleman	Functions	Post at present to be filled by what nationality	Salary per mensem Tael
STATE TREASURY.				
Treasurer of China or State Treasurer	Mandarin	....	Chinese ..	8,000
Deputy Treasurer of China	Do.	....	English ..	4,500
Assistant Deputy Treasurer	Do.	....	Do. ..	3,000
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.				
Attorney-General	Mandarin barrister	Chief law adviser and state prosecutor of China. Private practice in civil cases in the Supreme Court of China allowed	English .. barrister	3,500
POPE'S OFFICE.				
Pope of China, otherwise called Minister for Education	Mandarin of holy order	Head of religion and education in China and the Chinese Colonial Empire	The oldest and ablest English Protestant missionary	5,000
Chief Secretary to the Pope	Do.	All official correspondence to be addressed to him	English Protestant missionary	2,500
SUPREME COURT OF CHINA.				
Lord Chief Justice of China	Mandarin barrister	Chief judge of China. Hears all appeals from all parts of China and the Chinese Colonial Empire	English barrister	8,000

Title of Office	Post to be filled by mandarin or gentleman	Functions	Post at present to be filled by what nationality	Salary per mensem Tael
SUPREME COURT OF CHINA—cont.				
1st. Deputy Lord Chief Justice of China	Mandarin barrister	Has same power as the Lord Chief Justice	English barrister	7,000
2nd do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	7,000
STATE CENSOR'S OFFICE.				
State Censor or Censor of China	Mandarin	To review all the acts of the President and all the officials—civil, military and naval, and to censure any of them who may be found to have faults. Editor of the National Gazette of China—a daily paper, and the Illustrated National Gazette of China—a weekly paper. It is written in English and translated into Chinese, Romanized Mandarin, French and German.	English ..	5,000
Reporter	Mandarin	He may be sent anywhere to make any investigation on behalf of the State Censor. Has to be war correspondent and go with the Chinese army or navy wherever they may be engaged	English ..	350
CHINESE DEPARTMENT.				
Editor of Chinese	Mandarin or gentleman	To translate the Censor's English MSS. into Chinese and publish them separately	Chinese with good knowledge of English and Chinese, or English with good knowledge of Chinese and English	400

Title of Office	Post to be filled by mandarin or gentleman	Functions	Post at present to be filled by what nationality	Salary per mensem Tael
ROMANIZED MANDARIN DEPARTMENT.				
Editor of Romanized mandarin	Mandarin or gentleman	To translate the Censor's English MSS. into Romanized mandarin and publish them separately	Missionary	250
FRENCH DEPARTMENT.				
Editor of French	French ..	To translate the State Censor's English MSS. into French and publish them separately	French ..	400
GERMAN DEPARTMENT.				
Editor of German	German ..	To translate the State Censor's English MSS. into German and publish them separately	German ..	400
ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL GAZETTE * OFFICE.				
Editor of English Illustrated Gazette	Mandarin or gentleman	....	English ..	1,000

STATE CASTLE.

There shall be built a large palace at the new capital to be styled the State Castle for the residence of the ministers of state only. The First and Second Deputy Lord Chief Justices of China shall also have residence in the State Castle. The State Castle shall also be available for the reception of royal personages, the residents being few in number, the castle can without much inconvenience be given up temporarily for the entire occupation of the royal guests of China.

* The Illustrated National Gazette is also translated into Chinese, Romanized Mandarin, French and German.

HOW THE COLONIAL EMPIRE OUGHT TO BE GOVERNED.

Title of Office	Post to be filled by mandarin or gentleman	Functions	Post at present to be filled by what nationality	Salary per mensem Tails
COLONIAL EMPIRE OFFICE.				
MANCHURIA.				
Governor-General	Mandarin ..	....	Chinese ..	4,500
Chief Secretary to Governor-General	Do. ..	Chief adviser to the governor-general. All official correspondence to be addressed to him, and all correspondence having reached him shall be calculated as having reached the governor-general	English ..	3,000
MONGOLIA.				
Governor ..	Do. ..	....	Chinese ..	2,500
Chief Secretary to Governor	Do. ..	Usual functions of a chief secretary	English ..	1,500
EASTERN TURKISTAN.				
Governor ..	Do. ..	....	Chinese ..	2,500
Chief Secretary to Governor	Do. ..	Usual functions of a chief secretary	English ..	1,500
TIBET.				
Resident ..	Do. ..	Adviser to the chief ruler of Tibet	Chinese ..	2,500
Chief Secretary to Resident	Do. ..	Usual functions of a chief secretary	English ..	1,500
HAINAN.				
Governor ..	Do ..	(He is not under the Governor-General of Kwangtung, but under the Provincial Secretary for Liang Kwang.)	Chinese ..	2,500
Chief Secretary to Governor	Do. ..	Usual functions of a chief secretary	English ..	1,000

PART II.

PROVINCIAL BANK.

There shall be established one bank in each province, to be called after the name of the province, as—Bank of Hunan, the capital of which shall be 500,000,000 taels. Half of the amount (250,000,000 taels) to be subscribed from the people of the province, which must be fully paid; the other half shall be in bank-notes to be issued by the bank, and countersigned by the provincial treasurer. The bank is divided into two great shares, one belonging to the people, and the other to the Government. The profits of the bank shall be divided equally between the Government and the subscribers. The bank shall be managed by mandarins and subscribers jointly, with a board of directors, composed of mandarins and subscribers. Four-tenths of the total amount of fully paid up capital shall be set aside by the Government for the purpose of making provision to pay the people in case the insolvency of the bank should take place, so that the people may not have to suffer a loss of more than 50%. This amount to be called the reserved fund of the bank. Should the bank become insolvent, the Government shall decide whether its business is to be continued or wound up. The Government shall be at liberty to make use of the said reserved fund of the bank without paying any interest, as long as the bank carries on business.

Board of Directors.

The governor-general.

The chief secretary to the governor-general.

The provincial treasurer.

The legal adviser.

Six unofficial members.

THE CHURCH OF CHINA.

The Church of China shall be called the Mandarin Church, in order to distinguish it from the churches of the people with which the Mandarin Church does not interfere.

The Mandarin Church is constituted out of all churches which have one foundation—Jesus Christ the head. Dissension may still exist in the west; but unity shall have its birth in the Far East. The Christians of one church may continue to hate the Christians of another church in the west; but the Christians in the Far East shall love and communicate with one another. God is a spirit, so long as they that worship him in spirit and in truth, it matters not whether a man is a Catholic, Protestant or Puritan. Let every man worship in any form he likes. Certain amount of ceremony produces solemnity; but excessive ceremony carries with it superstition. The liturgy of the Church of England, with slight alterations, will be used by the Mandarin Church. A few selected prayers from the Roman Catholic prayer book will be inserted in the revised liturgy. The minister will also be given a chance of saying an unwritten prayer in each service after the Puritan style. Christmas, Good Friday and Easter Day will be observed according to the rites of the Church of England. Members of the Church of England, Church of Scotland, or Roman Catholic Church, may hold services in any mandarin church either before or after the service held by the mandarin clergy. The Mandarin Church is open to all who believe in Jesus Christ, and all who come to worship Him, irrespective of church or sect. The Mandarin Church of China communicates with all churches. The mandarin clergy wears the mandarin surplice. Mitres and ministerial caps will be worn. A mandarin of holy order may be appointed to a lay mandarin's post, for instance, a bishop may be appointed to be a taotai, and an archbishop, a governor-general; but a lay mandarin cannot be appointed to the post of a mandarin of holy order. The hymn book of the Church of England will be used, a few selected hymns from the Scottish hymn book will be added, and a few chosen hymns from the Roman Catholic hymn book will also be added. A mandarin cathedral will be the most magnificent cathedral in the world—it will be 'Jerusalem the golden.' Half of the extensive cathedral, behind the altar, will be separated for an assembly hall where banquet or luncheon or tea party given by a bridegroom or bride can be held after the matrimonial service in the holy apartment. The cathedral will not only be a grand place for worshipping the greatest God, but an excellent place for great rejoicing. A cathedral will be in charge of a mandarin committee, and any person other than a mandarin

wishes to get wedded in a mandarin cathedral and makes use of the hall shall pay a prescribed fee which will go toward the upkeep of the hall. A large cathedral should have a hall sufficient to hold three to five thousand guests, and will be well furnished, and the upper floor can be used for dancing. "My house shall be called the house of prayer," so long as it is made use of with due respect in connection with religious matters and rejoicings, it cannot be unbecoming.

The sacrificing to departed ancestors and relatives is allowed by the Mandarin Church of China,—for unless this be permitted, it cannot be hoped that the mandarins will be so readily and easily converted. It is a reverential rite performed by the Chinese to commemorate the anniversaries of the deaths of their departed ancestors and relatives by the offering of meat and wine to their departed ancestors who are represented by their ancestral tablets. This rite has absolutely nothing to do with idolatry or with any deity or ghost. In every village in China there is one or more temples built by the people of the village for the purpose of keeping their ancestral tablets which are lodged in the shrines. These temples are known as ancestral halls. Tablets not finding their way into the ancestral halls are kept at home, and offerings made to them in the same manner as those taking place in the ancestral halls annually. The Chinese from infancy have been implanted with such a deep sense of filial piety, that this ceremony cannot be uprooted at once, nor is it judicious to prohibit this mode of displaying filial piety, until all the persecuting and offending relatives of a Chinese Christian have been converted. The strict prohibition of the observance of this tenacious rite by the Chinese Christians has retarded the progress of all the various missions in China to an enormous extent,—for all the various churches in China would otherwise have been able to gain hitherto at least a few million more members into their respective churches, if judiciousness touching the above subject were exercised. Should the reverential rite of the Chinese people continue to be prohibited; then, even if all the religious bodies of Europe and America were to come out to China and labour, they need not hope of being able to bring the four hundred millions to the knowledge of Christ,—no, not even till the last day. The Chinese can, without much difficulty, be made to see through the folly of idolatry; but they cannot be made to see through the vanity of performing the reverential rite towards their

departed ancestors and relatives. They can easily be made to cast their idols to the seas or rivers; but as for their ancestral tablets, they will *never* treat them with such contempt; for the ancestral tablets are looked upon as far more venerable a thing than all the idols of China put together. A Chinaman is never considered a renegade for giving up idol-worshipping, so long as he duly performs together with all his friends the reverential rite due towards his departed ancestors and relatives; but, if he discontinue the observance of this sacred ceremony, he is immediately looked upon by every one of his countrymen, wherever he may go, as more heinous than a renegade! Now, the questions are, is ancestor worshipping idol worshipping? Will any of the divine laws be violated if the Chinese Christians are allowed the provisional worship of their ancestral tablets? If it is considered (as the Mandarin Church of China does), that none of the laws of God is being seriously transgressed, new Chinese converts might temporarily be permitted to observe for the good of Christ's Church militant on earth the inevitable national rite of a nation that constitutes one third of the population of this transitory world.

LAW.

The English laws will be the new laws of China, and the following are the laws to be adopted without any amendments:—

The Law of Contract,
The Law of Tort,
The Law of Evidence,
The Law of Equity,
International Law.

All the law reports with regard to the above-mentioned laws at present in use in England shall be admissible.

The following are the laws to be adopted with amendments:—

The Law of Property,
The Law of Bankruptcy,
The Annual Practice,
The Criminal Procedure Code,
The Penal Code.

All the law reports with regard to the above-mentioned laws at present in use in England may be quoted for the decisions of the courts of the Reformed Government if they are applicable. In all cases the law reports of the courts of the Reformed Government, if there be any, shall prevail. Trial shall be by jury or assessor.

While recommending the English law as the best law for China, certain evil which may lurk in it should be brought to notice. The Bankruptcy Act is a law which opens a broad straight way for business men to proceed to fraudulent insolvency and bankruptcy, and London is the chief place of the British Empire for business men to gain wealth with honesty or with fraudulency. The best bankruptcy act ought to be based on the principle of the bankruptcy law of King Alfred the Great—a penny for a penny, and a shilling for a shilling, and every debtor must pay even the uttermost farthing of his debts, and not ten per cent. or twenty-five per cent. or fifty per cent. as the present law of the Anglo-Saxon allows. A debtor should be left to be dealt with by his creditors, and a good and honest debtor will find good and merciful creditors who would do unto others as they would others do to them. A good bankruptcy law should be that the creditors, three-fourths in value, should have power of refusing or consenting to a debtor's discharge; of accepting or refusing to accept any composition which may be offered by the debtor; of voting for his simple imprisonment not exceeding three months to satisfy each creditor, or of taking criminal proceedings against a debtor. All local usages of creditors relating to bankruptcy shall be binding on all creditors of that place. If a debtor, not balancing his books of accounts for *one* year, be sent to simple imprisonment for three months by the recommendation of the creditors as described above in order to satisfy one or more indignant creditors, all other debtors may also be sent to the same term of simple imprisonment if the creditors should vote in like manner. This would bring all the business men of a place under one status, and remind all creditors that they should do unto others as they would others do to them.

The present English Bankruptcy Act interferes with the creditors, the official receivers act for them, assuming all the powers of the Act to themselves. This is wrong, and this principle has given rise to universal commercial fraudulency in the British Isles, and in all parts of the world governed by the British; and to introduce such an act among a nation

who for the last four thousand years has neither understood nor followed the evil practice of fraudulent insolvency and bankruptcy, would be to import the irresistible national evil of Great Britain into a comparatively unstained commercial nation of the world. For the last four thousand years the Chinese people, so far as their business transactions and their pecuniary reputation are concerned, have been as solid as metal or rock. Never has there been any case of hollowness or bogusness among their business men as is often the case in London. Comparatively speaking, the Chinese from the beginning of their existence as a people have been honest traders, and will continue to be so forever so long as the present English Bankruptcy Act is not among the English laws to be introduced into China.

The beauty of the English law chiefly lies in the judges who are true justices inasmuch as they occupy independent positions. They cannot be removed from their situations even by the sovereign unless for misconduct, and any order for removal must be issued by Parliament.

THE MANDARIN SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

Subjects to be Taught.

1. English.
2. Chinese.
3. Theology.
4. Mathematics.
5. Human anatomy and physiology.
6. Astronomy.
7. History of England.
8. French.
9. German.
10. Outlines of all the sciences taught in the universities of Europe.
11. Music.
12. Military exercises.

There shall be built one mandarin school and one mandarin college for the whole empire.

After passing all the above subjects a student receives the degree of B.A., M.C. (bachelor of arts, Mandarin College). He then leaves the college, and, if he deposit with the Treasurer of China 50,000 taels (the sum must be money really bequeathed to him by his relatives or friends, and not lent to him for that purpose) he will be appointed a mandarin of the lowest grade, and the appointment being gazetted in the National Gazette of China. He is then given a post if there be any vacancy for a mandarin, and starts studying the following laws :—

- (a) The Penal Code.
- (b) The Criminal Procedure Code.
- (c) The Police Force Ordinance.
- (d) Evidence in Criminal Cases.
- (e) The Mandarin Ordinance.*
- (f) Duties of a Magistrate.

He is to be instructed by any government lawyer who may be appointed to teach him. Until a mandarin has passed his examinations of the above laws, he cannot be appointed to the bench. On the bench he can only sit as high as second magistrate, and his power is limited to sentences of twelve months only, the post of chief magistrate being given to a mandarin barrister.

To obtain his M.A. he has to pass any time the following :—

1. History of Rome and the Roman Empire.
2. History of Greece.
3. History of France.
4. History of Germany.
5. General history of Europe.
6. General history of the world.
7. History of China.

The Mandarin School and College will be conducted in a princely style, and European domestics employed. The good

* This ordinance contains the duties, power and privileges of a mandarin.

manners, etiquette and refinement of a modern gentleman will be instructed. Boys are not admissible above twelve years of age, unless their parents petition the rector, setting forth their reasons why their sons were not sent to the school earlier. The reason of admitting boys as young as possible, is that they may be implanted with the new religion for China, and be brought up in the fear of the Lord, so that China will have new blood and new spirit, and the future mandarins of China may be truly honourable officials who would command the reverential respect of all nations.

The fee for admission into the school shall be 2,000 taels, and for admission into the college 2,000 taels. For taking out a B.A. degree 1,000 taels, and for taking out an M.A. degree 500 taels. Whilst in the school the fee for board, lodging and tuition shall be 1,000 taels per annum, 2,000 taels per annum shall be charged whilst in the college. Being thus brought up, and living in castles and palaces (mandarin hotels) all the time he holds office, a future mandarin would always consider himself above the commons—and not receive any mean bribes from them—but will always remember “Lord thou seest me.” So when a future mandarin of China comes in contact with a foreign official, and finding him devoid of theological knowledge, he will certainly think that, such foreign official is one degree inferior to him. And a future mandarin of China shall mean—a man of education,—of wealth,—and of dignity; the most exalted,—and the humblest.

A person may be educated in the Mandarin School and College, and obtain the degrees of B.A. and M.A.; and, if he does not intend to be a mandarin, he need not deposit the 50,000 taels; but at any time he does so, he shall be entitled to be created a mandarin. If he is not a mandarin, his collegiate title will be B.A., M.C. (bachelor of arts, Mandarin College) or M.A., M.C. (master of arts, Mandarin College), to distinguish him from the graduates of other universities. Should any mandarin draw his deposit from the Treasurer of China, or any portion thereof, he shall be disqualified, and has to vacate his mandarindom; but, he can continue to serve the Government as a gentleman. All mandarins are given the title of esquire.

“The last shall be first.”

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, AND INSTITUTES.

There shall be built one university in the capital of a province, and the following are the subjects to be taught:—

1. English.
2. Chinese.
3. All the sciences taught in the universities of Europe.

A student cannot be matriculated unless he possesses a high school certificate. The fee for admission shall be 250 taels, and for a certificate 100 taels. For board, lodging and tuition 100 taels per month. Languages are extra subjects which can be studied in any high school, either before matriculation or after a student has obtained his degree. After passing all the above subjects a student has conferred on him the degree of B.A. He then leaves the university, and, if he enters the Government service he will be styled a gentleman, in contradistinction to a mandarin. To obtain his M.A. he has to pass any time afterwards, the following subjects:—

1. History of Rome, and the Roman Empire.
2. History of Greece.
3. History of France.
4. History of Germany.
5. General history of Europe.
6. General history of the world.
7. History of China.

The history of China is examined last, not because it is unimportant, but to allow a student to find out for himself what the world is first, and then when he studies the history of his own country, he will meditate and compare his own country with other countries; his own race with other races; the genius and skill of his own countrymen with the genius and skill of other nations; the government of his own country with the government of other countries; the religions of his own country with the religions of the world; the progress of his own country with the progress of other countries; the retrogression of his own country with the retrogression of other countries; the literature of his own country with the literature of the civilised world by means of his knowledge of English, as far as that language can help him; and lastly, he

may know in what respects China is superior to the nations of the world who are hitherto known to the student and his countrymen as barbarians. In this way of educating the ignorant Chinaman,

“The last shall be first.”

INSTITUTES.

All the institutes and other colleges at present in existence in Europe will similarly be established in the capital of each province, and managed by European professors.

HIGH SCHOOL.

There shall be established one high school in each department. The school will teach the following subjects:—

1. Reading with correct English pronunciation and articulation.
2. Dictation.
3. English grammar.
4. English composition.
5. Arithmetic.
6. Mathemetics.
7. Political and commercial geography.
8. Physiography.
9. Elementary Latin.
10. English literature, including selected poetries.
11. History of England.*
12. Theology—the Pentateuch, the four Gospels, and the Acts of the Apostles.†

* The history of England if duly taught is next in importance to the Holy Bible in advancing a nation.

† A student has merely to pass this subject, he is not to be compelled to become Christian, he may turn out afterwards to be another Saul or become a Bhuddist or a Mahomedan if he like. Whatever he may turn out to be afterwards, one thing is certain, that “it is hard for him to kick against the pricks.” It should not be the duty of a minister who is paid by the Government to attend to the piousness of a Christian, especially in a public school or college; for piousness is a thing which should be left between man and his creator who knoweth the secrets of all hearts, and not between a Christian and his ministers. What is required of a nation living in an empire of darkness is a *knowledge* of Jehovah. This is all that a public school or college should teach regarding religion.

13. Chemistry.*
14. Human anatomy and physiology.* †
15. Reading Chinese with correct pronunciation of characters.
16. Writing Chinese essay.
17. Translating Chinese into Romanized vernacular.
18. Elementary astronomy.*
19. Music.
20. Military exercises.

French and German are extra subjects which a student can take up after having passed all the above subjects. For extra subjects, extra certificates will be given. The school confers no degree nor title, but M.H.S. (member of high school) can be used to distinguish a high school scholar from an ordinary scholar. As far as education is concerned, a high school is a very important institution in a department; for, more passes would indicate that the people of the department are better educated than those of another department where are fewer students and fewer passes. The Government will deal liberally with all high schools.

A student must reside, i.e., have his board and lodging in the high school for not less than fifteen calendar months. Should he fail to pass within that period, he may, for the sake of having a cheap living, reside outside the precincts of the school. Fifteen months is the time given to the principal and his staff to help all the students of a high school to pass, and a high school will be reckoned successful if there are few failures.

The fee for admission shall be 200 taels, and for taking out a certificate 100 taels. The charge for board, lodging and tuition shall be 50 taels per mensem. All good manners, etiquette and refinement of a modern gentleman will be duly taught, and students will be brought up in a gentlemanly style. In the civil service, a high school scholar is also ranked as a gentleman, though of course, a B.A. would be above him and have a stronger claim than he.

* This subject need not be passed, if a student intends to go to a university or college where it will be taught.

† "Know thyself what thou art."

The examination of all the high schools of a province shall be conducted by the archbishop of the province or his deputies. The questions framed for the examination shall be the same for all high schools, and the results of all shall be compared by the archbishop.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

There shall be erected one college for the teaching of medicine in the capital of each province which will teach foreign medicine and surgery under European professors. No student can be matriculated unless he is a bachelor of arts of any university or possesses a high school certificate. A student may study to be a licentiate or a full surgeon. For passing the former, he will receive the inferior degree of L.M.C. (licentiate of the medical college), and for the latter, he will be given the degree of M.B. After five years he can be examined again as to his experience. He will be called upon to treat cases in the hospitals in a provincial capital, and if the medical authority of the college is satisfied as to the practitioner's medical skill and experience, the practitioner will be given the degree of M.D. A student after having obtained his degree of M.B. may study Chinese medicine in the Chinese medical college of a department if he like, for he may find himself more instrumental and popular if a knowledge of the two branches of medicine is combined together.

CHINESE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

There shall be established in each department, one Chinese medical college for the teaching of Chinese medicine. The following is the preliminary a student has to pass:—

1. Reading with correct pronunciation of Chinese characters.
2. Writing Chinese essay.
3. The whole arithmetic used by the Chinese according to the Chinese style of calculating.
4. Political and commercial geography.
5. Physical geography.
6. Chemistry.
7. Botany.

8. Theology—the Pentateuch, the four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles.
9. Outlines of history of England.
10. History of China.
11. Romanized vernacular.

The college to be managed by the taotai of a department, the bishop, European professors, and a body of the most influential people of the department, besides all the unofficial members of the taotai's council. Efforts will be made to obtain from all the Chinese medical practitioners and all the people of the department, all the medical books hitherto used by them, for the use of the above college. Suitable rewards will be offered to those who are willing to hand them or copies of them over to the taotai. Those who are best in certain subjects will be appointed professors of those subjects. All defects of the Chinese medical science can easily be supplemented by the European professors. The following instances will shew that, the Chinese medical science should not be superseded, though a medical college for the teaching of foreign medicine is being established at the capital of each province. An English lieutenant of artillery at Singapore, one day, whilst sitting on the railing of his bungalow, over-balanced himself, fell to the ground, a height of about fifteen feet; and, in consequence of the shock he had received, was unconscious, and death resulted three days after. A Chinaman who was in a Chinese club, had over-enjoyed himself with intoxicating liquors, mistook the sky-light for the staircase, and dropped down from the second storey to the tile floor below, a height of about 35 feet, striking himself against some jars and pots which broke, and caused him to bleed profusely. He was taken home unconscious, and was very ill for some days, he could neither rise nor move from his bed, and all hopes of recovery on the part of all the members of his club and his family were given up. However, his relatives knew a person who had treated many severe cases similar to this with the greatest efficacy, sent for him, and placed the injured man under his medical treatment. In the meantime, a leading Chinese newspaper of his town, being so certain, that from the circumstances of the case, the unfortunate man must have been dead—published the death of the man. Ten days after, the fallen man was seen walking in the street, apparently pursuing his usual calling, and his friends were astonished to see him of whose death they had read. So this illustrates,

that an English artillery officer falling from a height of about fifteen feet—not fracturing his skull, died after three days' illness;—and a Chinaman, falling from a height of about thirty-five feet on a tile floor, was cured in ten days, and was seen walking in the streets. A Chinese doctor who has European medical training attributed the miraculous recovery to the strength of the brandy which the unfortunate man was under the influence of. However true this ascription may be, if the fallen man had not taken the magical medicine of the Chinaman, he would *not* have lived.

Another instance. The wife of a Chinese merchant was giving birth. She suffered from difficulty of delivery, and an eminent English medical practitioner of the place was sent for. On arrival, he put this question to the husband, "Do you want your wife or your child"? The husband was obliged to answer "wife, of course." "Then you must lose your child," said the doctor. So he started to take out the infant from its mother's womb by means of mutilation with his surgical instruments. This done, the mother was saved—and the child killed. A year or two after, this merchant again had to employ the services of the same doctor, for his wife was again suffering the same complaint. On the arrival of the doctor, the same question was put to the husband as it was on the former occasion, and the answer was the same as before. The doctor then treated his patient as he had done on former occasion. So, the mother was again saved, and the child killed. A year or two after, the husband again had the misfortune of having to engage the services of the same doctor, and the same lamentable question was again being put to him, and the same answer given, and the same treatment taking place. So, this was the third time that the mother was saved, and the child killed.

On the fourth occasion, the husband having the same difficulty, decided this time, not to engage the services of that same English doctor, but to try a Chinese medical man. The medical man was sent for and came, and commenced as usual to feel the pulse of his patient. He declared that the woman was healthy, and her child was also in good condition, the cause of the difficulty of delivery was due to extreme weakness on the part of the woman. He prescribed ginseng, a root reputed among the Chinese as one of the greatest and immediate strength-giving medicines. This root is now known to the British and American medical faculty. About

quarter of an hour after taking the medicine, the child was safely delivered—to the great joy of the husband and wife.

Another instance. A wealthy Chinaman had an attack of leprosy. He had been under the treatment of various European and Chinese doctors of his town, but could not find any avail. At length he offered a handsome reward to any person who could relieve him of his dreadful disease. A Hainan man offered his services, and succeeded in healing him, there was but certain amount of deformity of his ears and fingers which had been burned by the person who treated him. The patient's face was quite restored to its former healthy appearance, and he was seen in societies for several years as a wholesome man;—but afterwards, the disease reappeared.

The degrees to be conferred shall be M.B., C.M.C. (bachelor of medicine, Chinese medical college), and M.D., C.M.C. (doctor of medicine, Chinese medical college). The rules for conferring the latter degree shall be the same as the rules of the medical college for the teaching of foreign medicine, at the capital of each province.

BARRISTERS' LAW COLLEGE.

There shall be established one barristers' law college for the whole Republic. A student wishing to become a barrister has to go to the barristers' law college. No person can be matriculated unless he is a B.A. of the Mandarin College. The Attorney-General shall be the rector. The students shall be examined by a board of examiners to be appointed by the Lord Chief Justice of China. All certificates to be signed by the Attorney-General and one or more representatives of the board of examiners. The following are the fees a student shall be charged:—Entrance fee 250 taels; for being called to the bar 250 taels; board, lodging and tuition fee 150 taels per mensem. If a student is called to the bar, he will be styled barrister-at-law, and has to take the oath of his profession, that he will aid the administration of justice and not teach his client. Should he afterwards turn out to be an eminent lawyer he may obtain the title of B.L. (bachelor of laws), and D.L. (doctor of laws). The former title is conferred by the chief justice of a high court, and the latter by the lord chief justice of a provincial court. The number of titles the chief justice of a high court is allowed to confer is limited

from three to five per annum, according to the number of practising barristers in a department, as the Lord Chief Justice of China shall fix. The number to be conferred by the lord chief justice of a provincial court is limited from four to six per annum, according to the number of practising barristers in a province, as the Lord Chief Justice of China shall fix. The title of L.C. (law counsellor) is granted by the Lord Chief Justice of China, and the number is limited to fifteen per annum. Any time upon a barrister depositing the prescribed sum of 50,000 taels, he shall be created a mandarin barrister, and shall be eligible for the bench as chief magistrate or judge, or hold any other appointments in the civil service which is fixed for a mandarin barrister.

SOLICITORS' LAW COLLEGE.

There shall be established one solicitors' law college in the capital of each province. No student will be admitted unless he possesses a B.A. or a high school certificate. A student has to stay in the college at least for the term of two years. The admission fee shall be 500 taels; board and lodging per month 50 taels; tuition 50 taels per month; certificate 250 taels. The legal adviser of a province shall be in charge of the college; and shall be assisted by the deputy legal adviser in the work of lecturing. A board of examiners shall be appointed by the lord chief justice of the province to conduct the examinations, which shall consist of mandarin barristers and barristers. If a student is called to the bar, he shall receive the title of solicitor. He has to take the oath of his profession as the barristers have to do, and he can plead in any court not above a district court throughout the Chinese Republic. A solicitor may appear in any court above a district court, but he cannot plead personally, he must engage the services of a barrister to plead for him.

ADMISSION OF BRITISH BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS AND ADVOCATES.

No barristers, solicitors nor advocates will be admitted to practise in any of the Chinese courts, unless they have practised for five years in British courts. Counsels are divided into two classes, viz., barristers and solicitors. A barrister if admitted shall pay an admission fee of 2,000 taels, and a

solicitor 1,000 taels. A solicitor can plead before magistrates, puisne judges, up to district judges; but a barrister can plead before any judge. This is the only difference. All charges of a barrister or solicitor in all civil cases shall be in the form of bill-of-costs which shall be taxed by the registrar of a court, and shall bear 30 per cent. of the taxed costs in stamp as court revenue. No tax shall be levied on criminal cases nor on the retaining fees which a barrister or solicitor may earn.

MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS.

Mercantile marine officers will be educated and instructed in navigation on board Chinese war-vessels by the commanders and officers. They must join below the age of fifteen, and also go through a certain amount of the Chinese naval discipline and warfare, so that every Chinese mercantile naval commander shall be a government naval reserve, and in time of war those who are willing to serve the admiralty will be employed. A mercantile naval officer has to pass an English special class examination with the necessary theological knowledge. He must be on board ship for five years. The fee shall be 10 taels per month for mess on board ship, and 25 taels per month shall be paid to the commander of the vessel for tuition and naval instruction.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

A mechanical engineer has to pass the same preliminary as a mercantile marine officer. He has to serve as an apprentice in a Government shipbuilding yard, or in any large mercantile engineering firm for the term of five years.

MANDARIN HOTEL.

There shall be built a large palace in every city and town for the residence of the mandarins. Every such building shall be the best in the place. No person unless he is a mandarin shall be entitled to reside in a mandarin hotel. A retired mandarin shall not be entitled to dwell in a mandarin hotel, unless for his distinguished services rendered to the state, the president and committee of the hotel by a general meeting held in the mandarin hotel, grant him permission to dwell for a certain period or for life. A mandarin hotel is built expressly for the mandarins of a place, and every hotel shall be controlled by such rules and regulations as the governing body of the hotel shall deem expedient. A public

banquet shall be given in a mandarin hotel once in every month, fortnight or week, as the committee shall decide, and the public shall be allowed to join the banquet. The charge for each person shall be 30, 25, 20, or 15 taels per dinner, according to the size and importance of the hotel, and as the committee shall fix. No person can be admitted into the hotel unless he is a well-known figure of the place, or unless he is recommended by an official, or a well-known person, assuring that the applicant is a gentleman.

A mandarin shall pay for his private mess and for entertaining any guests at ordinary meals, but for public banquets he shall pay nothing. For every invitation to a public banquet a mandarin shall issue to his friends, half price shall be charged. All disbursements of the hotel shall be borne by the Government, and all profits of the hotel shall go to the Government. The hotel shall have first and second-class rooms, and special quarters. The first shall be for high officials, the second for lower ones, and the last for the highest of the place. Special rooms will duly be reserved for travelling mandarins, so that a mandarin may travel all over China and be courteously received everywhere by any mandarin hotel. Courtesy in a mandarin hotel will duly be practised, so that one of the great objects of establishing it shall not fail. A travelling mandarin shall pay for his *mess* only, unless he is treated as a guest of all the mandarins of the hotel. He shall pay nothing for a public banquet.

A mandarin shall pay rent for the room he occupies. Fifty taels shall be charged for a first-class room, and thirty for a second-class. One hundred and fifty to seventy-five taels shall be for special quarters. All servants and lighting are free. Every mandarin hotel trains domestics for the purpose of dissemination. A steward shall pay no rent, and all office-bearers shall not receive any salary. The wife and children of a mandarin shall be allowed residence in a mandarin hotel, but no other relatives shall be permitted. They shall pay for their ordinary mess, and nothing shall be charged for a public banquet. All mandarins and all their wives shall act as hosts and hostesses at public banquets, and at all times. Members of the civil service shall pay half price for a public banquet.

Courtesy is directed to be shown to foreign noblemen, and men of prominence; generals and admirals, and naval and military officers. Upon an official call being made by any of these figures on the president, he and the members of

committee shall if they think fit, invite the caller to a private dinner, or to the next public banquet. The post of steward of the hotel is a coveted one, for the success of a hotel entirely depends upon his skill in the new science of cookery invented in China. The steward is likely to be the person who shall receive royal approbation and distinction should a royal personage dine at a mandarin hotel. The stewardship of a large hotel might lead one to knighthood. The following is a specimen of a bill-of-fare of a mandarin hotel:—

*Mixed Dinner.**

1. Chinese soup.
2. French stew.
3. Russian mince.
4. Chinese fish.
5. German pastry.
6. Austrian stew.
7. Turkish mince.
8. English grill.
9. French roast.
10. Chinese roast.
11. Italian vegetables.
12. Dutch vegetables.
13. Russian vegetables.
14. Indian rice.
15. Bengali curry.
16. Malayan condiment.
17. German cake.
18. English cake.
19. Turkish cake.
20. Italian ice-cream.

Whilst living in the midst of luxury, a mandarin should not neglect to attend the divine service held in the holy apartment of the mandarin hotel. It is right for us to eat and to drink, and have our being, "Behold that which I have seen it is good and comely for one to eat and to drink, and to enjoy the good of all his labour that he taketh under the sun all the days of his life, which God giveth him: for it is his portion. Every man also to whom God hath given riches and wealth, and hath given him power to eat thereof, and to take

* A dinner is purely after a national style or mixed, as it may be announced.

his portion, and to rejoice in his labour; this is the gift of God." Ecclesiastes V ch. 18 and 19 v. "A man to whom God hath given riches, wealth, and honour, so that he wanteth nothing for his soul of all that he desireth, yet God giveth him not power to eat thereof, but a stranger eateth it: that is vanity, and it is an evil disease." Id. VI ch. 2 v. Service shall be held twice a day, morning and evening, and each service should not last longer than fifteen minutes. The service should be sweet, so that life in a mandarin hotel shall be sweet and not vexatious. First of all a hymn shall be sung, then a chapter or part of a chapter of the Holy Bible officially read, then a collect said, and then a doxology sung. These are all that constitute a service in the holy apartment of a mandarin hotel. Every mandarin hotel shall have one of the best organs in the world in its holy apartment.

The mandarin hotel at the capital of a department shall be the headquarters of all the cooks engaged by the mandarin hotels of a department. The secretary at the headquarters shall despatch to each mandarin hotel throughout a department, the number of cooks applied for, or sending them according to his discretion. As a mandarin hotel is the highest society in a city or town, the rich and the gentry would undoubtedly love to frequent, and thus they would be contributing to the state treasury a large annual revenue, willingly and cheerfully, not by legislation nor by force of arms. High and polished societies are very much needed in China, without which evils cannot be better checked, and morality elevated. The want of such societies has brought on *wholesale* official scandal.

RULES OF THE NATIONAL GAZETTE OF CHINA.

The National Gazette shall be printed on yellow paper. It shall indicate joy when it is bordered with red, and mourning if edged with black. The first pages if bordered with red shall mean joyful or welcome; and all the pages edged with red very joyful or warm reception. If the first page is bordered with black, it shall mean half state mourning; and if all the pages are edged with black, full state mourning. One broad red line on top, and another broad red line at the bottom of the news which speaks of an official, shall mean ordinary congratulation or compliment paid to him; and one broad black line on top of the news regarding a deceased official, and another broad black line at the bottom, shall mean

ordinary mourning for the deceased. The following is the rule for the mourning at the death of the undermentioned mandarins :—

			<i>Days.</i>
The President	.. ..	full mourning	21
The Premier	.. ..	do.	7
Ministers of State	.. ..	do.	5
Deputy Lord Chief Justices of China	.. ..	do.	3
State Censor	.. ..	do.	3
Secretary for Foreign Affairs	.. ..	half mourning	2
Assistant State Treasurer	.. ..	do.	2
Chief Secretary to the Pope	.. ..	do.	2
Provincial secretaries	.. ..	do.	2
Assistant provincial secretaries	.. ..	do.	2
Secretary for the Colonial Empire	.. ..	do.	2
Governor-generals	.. ..	do.	2
Governors	.. ..	do.	1
Resident	.. ..	do.	1
Chief secretaries to governor-generals	.. ..	do.	1
Chief secretaries to governors	.. ..	do.	1
The lord chief justice of a province	.. ..	do.	1
Official members of the governor-generals' councils	.. ..	ordinary mourning	1
The lord chief justice of a provincial capital	.. ..	do.	1
Censor-generals	.. ..	do.	1
Taotais	.. ..	do.	1

MILITARY OFFICERS.

The Officer Commanding the Troops	.. ..	full mourning	6
The Deputy Officer Commanding the Troops	.. ..	do.	5
Field-m Marshals	.. ..	do.	4
Generals	.. ..	do.	3
Lieutenant-generals	.. ..	do.	2
Major-generals	.. ..	do.	1
Brigadier-generals (if died while in the execution of their duties). One day's ordinary mourning will be given if died otherwise.	.. ..	do.	1

NAVAL OFFICERS.

The Lord High Admiral	.. ..	do.	6
The Deputy Lord High Admiral	.. ..	do.	5

			<i>Days.</i>
Fleet-admirals	..	.. full mourning	4
Admirals	..	.. do.	3
Vice-admirals	..	.. do.	2
Rear-admirals	..	.. do.	1
Commodores (If died while in the execution of their duties). One day's ordinary mourning will be given if died otherwise.			
		do.	1

The National Gazette may in appearance be made to mourn and to praise, and to rejoice. This is so, for there cannot be a greater duty for the state to perform than to praise, censure, mourn and rejoice. To establish such an organ must therefore be essential, in order that the country may indicate the heart of the nation to the people of the Republic and to the outside world. The heart of China therefore lies at the tip of the pen of one man, and from this it may appear that the pen has great power; but, it is not intended that the pen should have greater power than the sword nowadays, and the ancient teaching that the sword is inferior to the pen, is to be reversed. The Gazette is also to be a terror to all the officials serving under the new State Flag of China, whether high or low, and the people as well, whether rich or poor. The Gazette is also to be a terror to the President of the Chinese Republic.

STATE FLAGSTAFF.

The state flagstaff is a national emblem. One flagstaff shall be erected on a conspicuous place or on a tall fine arch or tower built for the purpose of heightening it, in every reformed city or town. The State Flag shall be flown daily from sunrise to sunset. The state flagstaff shall mourn, that is the State Flag being hoisted at half mast high for the death and burial of the following mandarins, not exceeding the number of days as specified below, and one State Flag shall represent one deceased, two State Flags two deceased. The State Flag used for mourning shall be bordered with broad black :—

			<i>Days.</i>
The President	..	.. 21	To be observed throughout the Chinese Republic.
The Premier..	..	.. 7	do.

			<i>Days.</i>	
Ministers of State	..	..	5	To be observed throughout the Chinese Republic.
Deputy Lord Chief Justice		..	2	do.
Secretary for Foreign Affairs		..	2	do.
State Censor	..	..	2	do.
The Assistant State Treasurer		..	1	do.
The Chief Secretary to the Pope		..	1	do.
Provincial secretaries	..	..	5	To be observed in the provinces administered by the deceased only.
Assistant provincial secretaries		..	5	do.
Secretary for Colonial Empire		..	5	do.
Governor-generals	..	..	4	To be observed in the province administered by the deceased only.
Governors	..	..	3	do.
Resident	..	..	3	do.
Chief secretaries to governor-generals	..	..	3	do.
Chief secretaries to governors		..	2	do.
The lord chief justice of a province, the official members of the governor-generals' councils and censor-generals	..	..	2	do.
Taotais	..	..	2	To be observed in the department administered by the deceased only.
Chief secretaries to taotais	..	..	1	do.
Chief justices of departments		..	1	do.
District mandarins	..	..	1	To be observed in the district administered by the deceased only.
District secretaries	..	..	1	do.
Town mandarins	..	..	1	To be observed in the town administered by the deceased only.

MILITARY OFFICERS.

The Officer Commanding the Troops			6	To be observed throughout the Chinese Republic.
The Deputy Officer Commanding the Troops	..	..	5	do.
Field-marsals	..	..	5	do.
Generals	..	..	4	do.
Lieutenant-generals	..	..	3	do.

				Days.
Major-generals	..	..	2 *	To be observed throughout the Chinese Republic.
Brigadier-generals (if died while in the execution of their duties)	..	1		do.
NAVAL OFFICERS.				
The Lord High Admiral	..	6		do.
The Deputy Lord High Admiral	..	5		do.
Fleet-admirals	..	5		do.
Admirals	..	4		do.
Vice-admirals	..	3		do.
Rear-admirals	..	2		do.
Commodores (if died while in the execution of their duties)	..	1		do.

INSIGNIA OF STARS AND KNIGHTHOODS.

There are three classes of Civil Stars,—first class civil star (F.C.S.), second class civil star (S.C.S.), and third class civil star (C.S.) They are to be conferred on the civil mandarins for distinguished civil services rendered to Government. There are three classes of War Stars,—first class war star (F.W.S.), second class war star (S.W.S.), and third class war star (W.S.). They are to be granted to officers of the army and navy, for distinguished military and naval services rendered to the state. The Valour Star is to be given to any officer of the army or navy, and also to any soldier or sailor for distinguished valour. In case a soldier or sailor shall be the recipient, it shall carry with it 250 taels per annum as long as it is worn by the recipient, or until such further period as the Officer Commanding the Troops of the Republic of China, or the Lord High Admiral shall decide. The Star of China is composed of numerous stars, and it may also be called the Star of the Four Hundred Millions. Any one receiving same would signify that the four hundred millions of China approve of his wearing same!

There are three orders of knighthood,—Knight for Three Generations (K.Th.G.), Knight for Two Generations (K.T.G.) and Knight (Kt.). There is a Civil Medal and a War Medal,

* On day of death one day, and on funeral day another day. Generals and admirals who are entitled to more than two days' mourning, their families may divide the number of days prescribed for them into two—for death; and for burial; or as the Military and Naval Offices shall direct.

and both are worn with the State Flag as ribbon. The Civil Medal is conferred to the people, to whomever the Government is indebted to, in recognition of his services rendered to the state, and to Government civil servants on whom the insignia of stars and knighthoods are not bestowed. The War Medal is granted to naval and military officers not below the rank of deputy sub-lieutenant for distinguished war services, on whom the insignia of stars and knighthoods are not given.

All stars are to be made of silver; and all orders of knighthood of gold. Both stars and orders of knighthood shall have obverse and reverse, or obverse only, and to be worn with ribbons or silver collars as may be preferred.

China has no crosses, and has no taste for decorating an official with a cross; but to use stars as a mark of honourable distinction for worthy servants of the state—this is one of the most beautiful notions.

DIRECTIONS FOR ADDRESSING MANDARINS AND PERSONS OF RANK.

The President.

To the Most Honourable.....F.C.S., K.Th.G.,
S.C., President of the Republic of China.

The Civil Mandarins.

To the Most Honourable Wu Chun Weng, S.C., Premier
of China.

To the Most Honourable* Earl Li Han Lin, F.C.S.,
S.C., Minister for Home Affairs.

To the Right Honourable† Viscount Liu Kang Yin,
F.C.S., Provincial Secretary for Liang Hu.

To the Right Honourable Lord Henry Macpherson,
G.C.B.; S.C.S., Assistant Provincial Secretary for
Minchew.

* Excepting one member of State Council, all the rest are to be thus addressed.

† Excepting one member of the Grand State Council, all the rest are to be thus addressed.

- To His Highness* Baron Ho S.C.S., Governor-General of Kwangtung.
- To the Very Honourable Sir John Wood, C.B.; K.T.G., C.S., Chief Secretary to the Governor-General of Kwangtung.
- To His Excellency Sir Lin Yew Lin, Kt., C.S., Taotai of Chang Chow.
- To His Honour† Sir Frederick Lyall, K.C.S.I.; C.S., Chief Secretary to the Taotai of Lui Chow.
- To His Honour Lo Tang Fang, District Mandarin of Kieh Yang.
- To the Right Worshipful J. Law, District Secretary of Kieh Yang.
- To the Worshipful Chan Hwan Lu, Town Mandarin of Ampow.

Law Mandarins.

- To the Most Honourable Lord James Wilson, K.Th.G., || S.C., Lord Chief Justice of China.
- To the Right Honourable Lord Simon, K.Th.G., First Deputy Lord Chief Justice of China.
- To the Right Honourable Lord Colley, K.T.G., Lord Chief Justice of Shantung.
- To the Honourable ¶ J. W. Maxwell, K.C., Legal Adviser of Fuhkien.
- To the Honourable Sir Andrew Stuart, Kt., Chief Justice of Hakkaland.
- To the Honourable Lionel Anderson, a Judge of the High Court of Hakkaland.
- To His Honour Thomas Charles Mitchell, District Judge of Tanghai.
- To His Honour Samuel Hunter, Puisne Judge.

* Usual address, if he is not a governor-general.

† Excepting the bishop, all the official members of a taotai's council are to be thus addressed.

|| The peerage is English, and the knighthood is Chinese. Though Lord James Wilson is a peer, yet without the Chinese knight for three generations, his son shall have no claim to the privileges of a mandarin in China.

¶ Excepting two, all the official members of a governor-general's council are to be thus addressed.

The Clergy.

- To the Most Venerable Baron* Hugh Robinson, S.C.,
Pope of China.
- To the Right Venerable Sir* Alfred Pearce, K.Th.G.,
Chief Secretary to the Pope.
- To the Most Reverend, or } Sir* Charles Williamson,
To His Grace } K.T.G., Lord Archbishop
of Shansi.
- To the Right Reverend James S. McDonald, Lord
Bishop of Ka-in Chow.
- To the Very Reverend T. L. Rawlinson, D.D., Chancellor
of Ka-in Chow.
- To the Very Reverend J. S. Ellis, Dean of Hai Yang.
- To the Very Venerable† Dr. William Lawson, Rector of
the University of Canton.
- To the Very Venerable† Joseph P. Atkinson, M.A., D.D.,
Principal of the High School of Chao-chow.
- To the Venerable§ O. R. Richards, M.A., B.D., Head-
master of the Anglo-Chinese School.

The Literary.

- To the Right Honourable Sir Hugh Johnston, K.T.G.,
Censor of China.
- To the Honourable Sir Thomas Clark, Kt., Censor-
General of Sz'chuen.
- To His Honour J. H. Allen, Censor of Kao-chow.

The Military.

- To the Right Honourable* Field-Marshal Sir Andrew Ray, V.C., G.C.B.; K.T.G., S.W.S.
- To His Excellency** General Sir William Simpson, G.C.B.; Kt., W.S.
- To His Honour Brigadier-General T. H. Jones, C.B.; V.S.

* Honoured for literary genius.

† Whether clergyman or layman to be thus addressed.

§ This title is to be conferred by the bishop of a department on any headmaster of an important public school, whether clergyman or layman.

¶ All field-m Marshals and fleet-admirals whether commanders-in-chief or not are to be thus addressed.

The Naval.

To the Right Honourable Fleet-Admiral Sir Alexander Scott, G.C.B.; K.T.G., S.W.S.

To His Excellency** Admiral Sir Horatio Way, K.C.B.; Kt., W.S.

To His Honour Commodore Justin MacMurray, C.B.

PARLIAMENT, ETC.

State Parliament.

To the Right Honourable the Marquis Chao, Speaker-in-Chief of State Parliament.

To the Right Honourable Lord Liu, S.C., Speaker of the House of Lords.

To the Right Honourable Sir Ting Lu Chu, K.T.G., Speaker of the House of Mandarins.

To the Right Honourable Lao Hing Luen, Speaker of the House of Commons.

To the Right Honourable Sir Chan Fuk Shao, K.Th.G., S.C.S., State Parliamentary Secretary.

Provincial Parliament.

To the Honourable Lord Lin Kut Sang, S.C.S., Speaker of the House of Lords.

To the Honourable Kang Shu Yau, C.S., Speaker of the House of Mandarins.

To the Honourable Chan Lan Yuen, Speaker of the House of Commons.

To the Honourable Sir Chan Ju Shen, Kt., Provincial Parliamentary Secretary.

Diet.

To His Honour Hwang Tsin Sze, Speaker of the House of Mandarins.

To His Honour Na Kim Lin, Speaker of the House of Commons.

To His Honour Woo Yuen Hai, Diet Secretary.

** All generals, lieutenant-generals and major-generals; all admirals, vice-admirals and rear-admirals are to be thus addressed whether commanders-in-chief or not.

Congress.

To Mr. Tsai Lo Shin, Esq.,* Speaker of the House of
Mandarins.

To Mr. Hwang Chu Kwei, Speaker of the House of
Commons.

To the Worshipful Ho Yuk San, Congress Secretary.

The Gentlemen.

To Mr. Yuen Ki Lai, B.A., M.C.

To Mr. Ho Lin Yi, M.A., Canton.

To Mr. Tong Kai Ping.

HOW TO MAKE A NEW CHINA.

In every city and town the buildings are to be purchased by the taotai of a department at any cost and demolished, thus reducing every city or town to skeleton. Only those buildings which are really too valuable to destroy are to be retained. New cities and towns are to be built on new sites to be selected by the taotai of a department with a body of commissioners, consisting of the commons and Government engineers. The sites which afford the best scenery are to be selected. No person shall be permitted to erect any building in any new city or town without the approval of the Government engineers; and no building, unless it is a palatial one based on foreign architecture will be allowed to be erected. The Government engineers will, as much as possible, undertake to build all the buildings in a new city or town,—all Government offices,—all mercantile houses,—all dwelling houses,—all country seats,—and even all millionaires' palaces,—all to be of the best style and type, and of the latest improvement in the art of building, irrespective of cost. As soon as a building is completed, the taotai will sell it by public auction, and a handsome profit will undoubtedly be made. All Government engineers are warned to be far-sighted. The Government should be provided with ample land reserved for future requirement and enlargement of a city or town.

*Esquire is the title given to mandarins, and when it is employed it should be preceded with the word Mr. so as to distinguish the addressee from an ordinary gentleman.

It is inexpressibly fortunate that the buildings in every city and town in China are of the earliest ancient type, they are mostly built low, and, at a considerable cost, every building can be paid for and pulled down. Had China made any architectural improvement—to overthrow old China, and rebuild a new China according to this scheme would cost an incalculable sum! So old, dirty and miserable China is destined to be the latest type of the latest type, the cleanest of the cleanest, the most magnificent of the most magnificent, the most picturesque of the most picturesque, the strongest of the strongest,—and, above all these, she is destined to be—Paradise Re-gained; and

“The last shall be first.”

HOW THE WORK OF REFORMATION IS TO BE CARRIED ON.

There are four proposals:—

1. A new capital of China to be called Sinkin (meaning new capital) on Lake Tungting, in the province of Hunan, is to be built; afterwards, all the district capitals of the department of the new capital shall be built; then all the other cities and towns in the said department; and when all the above is completely modernized, the said department will serve as the mother country of the whole China and the Chinese Colonial Empire. Then the capital of each department in the province of Hunan; then the capital of each district in the said province, until the whole province is modernized. Then the capital of each province, and so on.

2. After building the new capital of China to be called after the aforesaid name and to be situated on the aforesaid spot, and after the building of which all the district capitals of the department of the new capital to be built; then all the other cities and towns in the said department; and when all the above is completely modernized, the said department will serve as the mother country of the whole China and the Chinese Colonial Empire. Then the Treaty ports; and then the capital of each province, and so on.

3. After the building of the new capital of China, all the district capitals of the department of the new capital to be built; then all the other cities and towns in the said department; and when all the above is completely modernized,

the said department will serve as the mother country of the whole China and the Chinese Colonial Empire. Then the capital of each province; then the capital of each department throughout China, and so on.

4. After the building of the new capital of China, all the district capitals of the department of the new capital to be built; then all the other cities and towns in the said department; and when all the above is completely modernized, the said department will serve as the mother country of the whole of China and the Chinese Colonial Empire. Then general reformation to be carried on, the government of each province to carry on its own work of reformation, and each province shall be the rival of another province, and each provincial secretary and each assistant provincial secretary shall be the competitor of other provincial and assistant provincial secretaries.

SELECTION OF PRESENT MANDARINS.

No person irrespective of birth and influence can serve as a mandarin in any reformed city or town unless he is a thoroughly "wholesome" man from the Mandarin College, who must be equal to an Anglo-Saxon. All posts to be held by foreigners, and by Chinese who are *not* mandarins, excepting those limited number of posts which are fixed for the present mandarins, who will be most carefully selected from the few of those who are from time to time known to be disinterested and naturally "wholesome."

REFORMED CITIES AND TOWNS.

Every new city or town shall be called a reformed city or town, that is to say, the new city or town is governed with the new laws of China and with the new system of governing; but all offences committed in any unreformed city or town shall be tried by the authorities of the unreformed city or town irrespective of nationalities. The government and laws of an unreformed city or town are to be as they are at present. If a foreign nation is appointed head of a department in a province, she shall be appointed head of different department in another province; for instance, if the Germans are given the police department in one province, they should be given the prison or telegraph department in another province; if the French are given engineering department in one province, they should be given the revenue or audit department

in another province; and so on, as the Government shall decide. But the reins of power, that is to say, all the posts of secretaries (private secretaries excepted), such as chief secretaries, assistant provincial secretaries, and all the officials of secretariats, State Treasury, Army and Navy Offices, and all magistrates and judges are to be given to the Britishers without any change.

With regard to the insufficiency of the large number of English-writing Chinese clerks China will require to carry on her work of reformation, a large supply can be brought from India and Ceylon.

THE REFORMATION DAY.

A day shall be fixed for the commencement of the reformation of China which shall be called the Reformation Day, and on that day all Christian nations shall praise the Lord. The sun, the moon and the stars shall praise the Lord. Heaven and earth shall praise the Lord. Thunders and lightnings, the clouds, the wind and the sky shall praise the Lord. The mountains, hills, rivers and trees shall praise the Lord. The seas, oceans, waves and storms shall praise the Lord. The beasts of the forests, the birds of the air, and the fishes of the seas shall praise the Lord.

PROGRAMME.

1. The civilized nations shall send their respective envoys and representatives of their respective churches to be present, and to take part in the religious ceremony to be performed on that day.

2. The civilized nations shall send choirs and musicians to take part in the singing and praising of the Lord on that day.

3. A solemn service shall be held on that day, in the open air or under temporary sheds.

4. The hymn "The Church's one foundation" from the English hymn book shall first be sung by all;

5. After which the missionary who is appointed to be minister of the Mandarin Church of China shall offer the first prayer;

6. Then shall the Holy Bible be read by the minister of the Mandarin Church of China: Isaiah II Ch. 2—21 v.

7. Then shall the hymn "Crown him! Crown him! Crown him Lord of all," from the English hymn book be sung by all.

8. Then another chapter of the Holy Bible be read by the minister of the Mandarin Church of China: Isaiah LX ch.

9. Then shall one of the representatives of the Church of Rome offer a prayer;

10. And a chapter from the Roman Catholic Bible read;

11. After which the Roman Catholics only shall sing a hymn or canticle from the Church of Rome specially selected by them for the occasion.

12. Then shall one of the representatives of the Church of England offer a prayer;

13. And a chapter of the Protestant Bible read.

14. After which a hymn or canticle specially selected by the Church of England for the occasion, be sung by the members of the Church of England only.

15. Then shall one of the representatives of the Church of Scotland offer a prayer;

16. And a chapter of the Protestant Bible read.

17. After which a hymn or canticle specially selected for the occasion by the Church of Scotland be sung by the members of the Scottish Church only. All Puritans may join the Presbyterians.

18. Then shall this canticle selected from the English liturgy be sung by all:—

"O all ye Works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord:
praise Him, and magnify Him for ever, etc."

19. Then shall the minister of the Mandarin Church of China together with all the representatives of the aforesaid churches lift up their hands and say a united benediction specially prepared for the occasion.

EXCEPT CHINA BE BORN AGAIN, SHE CANNOT
ENTER INTO THE KINGDOM OF
GREAT NATIONS.

So China must be born again, like a man transforming into an infant in the womb, and being re-conceived and re-born. When China is re-born, she will be at first an infant, then a child, then a boy, then a young man, and then a matured man:—*then* shall China be knowing, skilful, strong and experienced, and be capable of defending herself. She shall protect the small and weak nations from any unjust acts or aggressions of the powerful nations, and shall hear all grievances and appeals from any nation. She shall act as an arbitrator or umpire if she is requested by any belligerents, and if her decision shall fail to pacify one or both belligerents, they shall be permitted to go to war,—for although she can turn wars into peace, yet she will leave the hearts of nations to themselves.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHART OF THE
HEAD OF A CHINAMAN.

After having most carefully examined into every part of the head of the Chinaman, it is now discovered that the Chinaman has been suffering from the following chronic diseases, viz.:—

- (a) Cerebral weakness.
- (b) General debility.

The rest of the organs and systems are perfectly healthy.

Recipe:—Tincture of iron XX per cent.

Extract of Western lore XX per cent.

Essence of Holy Bible LX per cent.

To be taken twice a day, morning and evening.

JOHN COMING, M.D.C.P. *

Physician-in-Chief of China, etc.

* Member of the Divine College of Physicians.

China has hitherto been treated by Chinese and foreign doctors, and their prescriptions are nearly the same, viz.:—

- (a) Tincture of iron LXXX per cent.
- (b) Extract of Western lore XX per cent.

The result is that China can scarcely tell her friends that her health is any better, she feels the weakness of her head still existing, her sight still poor, and her usual general debility not at all improving. Should China take the new prescription, her cerebral weakness will be cured when her new mandarins leave her Mandarin College, inasmuch as these men will be the most clear and firm-headed people. Her general debility will be healed when her military and naval officers leave her new military and naval colleges. The two prescriptions should be contrasted at once, and the better one chosen and taken, and not delayed till China's lamentable end is approaching. China can only be cured by a *special Chinese physician*, and *not* by foreign doctors.

THREE BIBLICAL TEXTS.

"Wisdom is better than weapons of war."—*Ecclesiastes IX ch. 18 v.*

"Righteousness exalteth a nation."—*Proverbs XIV ch. 34 v.*

"The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom: and the knowledge of the holy is understanding." *Id. IX ch. 10 v.*

JOHN COMING'S WILL OR HIS EARNEST DESIRE.

Inasmuch as a man doth not know what may happen to him on the morrow, so John Coming hath deemed it expedient to make his will, so that at any time it pleaseth his Maker to take him away from this world and from rendering assistance in the direction of the reformation of China and the administration of that great country, John Coming's will may be left as a guide to China and her administrators; and disputes, dissensions and wrongful administrations of the said great country after his untimely death may be avoided.

Know all men by these presents that I John Coming do make this my last and solemn will as follows:—

1. That the Britishers be appointed guardians and administrators of China during her minority.

2. That all the reins of power of China be given to the said Britishers.

3. That other civilized Christian nations be also employed by China proportionately to assist the said Britishers in the administration of China.

4. I request the said Britishers to respect all the civilized nations who are at present serving or may hereafter serve the Government of China, not to be selfish but to do all things just and fair to all, so that the said Britishers may always win the respect of all other nations.

5. I direct China to duly respect and esteem the said Britishers more especially during the time they are guardians and administrators of China, and always to be willing to acknowledge Great Britain's skill, Great Britain's wealth, and Great Britain's power; and since the fall and defeat of the great Napoleon Bonaparte of France at Waterloo the first nation in the world.

6. I direct that China should have extreme patience with regard to her growth and that no unnatural acts be committed by her with a view of causing her to rapidly grow up—for as it takes a child years to grow, so China should not expect to grow up in months. A new mandarin of the lowest grade should not be appointed to be a mandarin of the middle class; a lieutenant in a company should not be made colonel of a regiment, nor a sub-lieutenant in a man-of-war be promoted to be a captain; to the detriment of China's body and soul.

7. And I further direct that China should never meditate setting aside the said Britishers until she has attained her mature age in the ordinary course of nature when the said Britishers should then be willing to hand back to China the reins of power step by step. This does not prevent China from according some unusual promotions to her officials or people who may be found to possess extraordinary genius or skill.

8. I direct China to recognise the integrity of all nations from the greatest to the smallest, and from the most powerful to the weakest, to love and respect each and all of them and to render any nation especially the weak ones such necessary protection as she shall deem fit.

9. I direct that China see that the said Britishers be as they are and as they are to come, and not allow them to be degraded so that Christian civilization may continue to progress, unless the ministers of the said Britishers shall commit great error of judgment or be unreasonably stiff-necked or near-sighted, then and in that case the first might be last.

10. I direct that China should see that India be held by the said Britishers forever, provided they retrocede the whole of upper and lower Burmah to China who shall restore it to the Burmese King or blood royal, or China will govern the country herself; and, as the future of China depends upon the said Britishers, so the future of the said Britishers shall depend upon China.

Dated this 5th day of July, in the year of Christ One thousand nine hundred.

JOHN COMING.

CHINA GOVERNED ACCORDING TO THE FOREGOING SCHEME

It is estimated that the Revenue which can be collected from each inhabitant, is at least one tael per head per month, and 400,000,000 of inhabitants—400,000,000 taels per month; and per annum 4,800,000,000 taels! :: :: :: ::

The poor shall be rich, the weak strong, and
:: :: :: “The last shall be first”. :: :: ::

THE SEASONS OF A NATION.

To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven :

A time to be born, and a time to die ; a time to plant, and a time to pluck up that which is planted ;

A time to kill, and a time to heal ; a time to break down, and a time to build up ;

A time to weep, and a time to laugh ; a time to mourn, and a time to dance ;

A time to cast away stones, and a time to gather stones together ; a time to embrace, and a time to refrain from embracing ;

A time to get, and a time to lose ; a time to keep, and a time to cast away ;

A time to rend, and a time to sew ; a time to keep silence, and a time to speak ;

A time to love, and a time to hate ; a time of war, and a time of peace.

The Preacher, Ch. III, 1—8 vs.

A time to be partitioned, and a time to conquer ; a time of territories to be seized, and a time of territories to be ceded.

A time of dishonour, and a time of honour ; a time of poverty, and a time of riches ; a time of weakness, and a time of power.

A time to be dictated to, and a time to dictate ; a time to be defeated, and a time to gain victories.

John Coming.

ADDRESS* OF THE AUTHOR RE THE FOREGOING SCHEME.

JEHOVAH.

O China! § the author read from a newspaper that no less than twenty-three carts carrying various kinds of books, translated into Chinese from English standard works on political economy, science of government, etc., were brought to the Imperial Palace on the 29th of June, 1899, having been purchased by the Empress-Dowager Tsi-hsi-tuan-yu from the book depôts of Tientsin and Shanghai. The cost of these books was a little over 3,000 taels. But, O China! even if Her Majesty has read the whole books of Europe and America, she would *not* be able to obtain true wisdom and understanding, nor be able to govern her empire like the sovereigns of Europe, unless the Holy Bible was also read by her. For Her Majesty might cast the twenty-three carts of books to the flame and read only *one* book which contains the words of Jehovah, and which all the sovereigns of Europe (the Sultan of Turkey excepted) revere. From that *one* book Her Majesty would obtain such wisdom and understanding as would make her as wise and capable a sovereign as any of the sovereigns of Europe.

23 carts of books brought into the Imperial palace.

They cannot give true wisdom and understanding.

The Bible will give wisdom and understanding.

Japan has won from China an easy victory, and has exacted an enormous war indemnity which has been expended in strengthening and fattening her, and by reason of which Japan has a powerful fleet. It is not for this that Japan can become a great nation, and that the great and small Christian nations of Europe and America truly respect the Japanese nation, and are perfectly willing to place that heathen nation on the same footing with the Christian nations of Europe and America, whatever progress Japan has made. The German Kaiser, addressing a body of naval recruits at Wilmelmshaven, the chief naval port of Germany, made a remarkable speech. He attributed the Japanese war successes to patriotism and discipline, but, he declared, "the Buddha was not superior to Christ." The "Standard" in dealing with the Japanese victory over the Russians says: "That European thought had decided for centuries past that there can be no true civilization unless it be of Christian, Greek, or Roman origin. Japan has shattered that

Japan.

Non-Christian nations will not be respected.

* Originally memorial.

§ Originally O Empress!

flattering theory." The Japanese war civilization came from the international law and from studies from the great Christian powers. The international law was formulated by the Christian nations and binding the Japanese, and not one jot of it was contributed from the Japanese. The winning of victories does not in every case indicate the greatness of a nation, nor the losing of victories the weakness of a nation. France has often been defeated—and France has always been a great and formidable power. It may be out of national courtesy that the heathen Japanese are now said to be placed on the same footing as the Europeans and Americans; but as a matter of fact, no Christian nation of Europe or America will *truly* respect a non-Christian nation, as a Christian nation would respect another Christian nation, however small that Christian nation may be. A Prince of Wales married a Danish princess. This shows that the greatest Christian nation is willing to respect truly and perfectly one of Europe's smallest Christian nations. The reason why a Christian nation would not truly respect a non-Christian nation is on account of the latter's ignorance of Jehovah, who is the great God of Europe, America and Australia. As long as a nation remains unchristianized, that nation need not hope to be looked upon by the Christian nations, as civilized as they are. So, if China desires to gain the true regard of King George V, the Emperor of Germany, the Czar of Russia, and all the sovereigns of Europe and the presidents of America, China *must* become Christian.

Non-Christian nations will not be looked upon as fully civilized.

China *must* become Christian in order to obtain true respect.

O China! it is not the lore of Europe that can make a man learned and wise; but the lore of Europe *coupled* with the knowledge of Jehovah, without which the mind of man cannot be *fully* developed. Astronomy may expand the mind of man; but theology heightens it. If one thinks of the height of the moon, then the height and magnitude of the stars, then the height and magnitude of the sun, and stops there, his mind may be expanded; but if he thinks further than the sun, he thinks of infinity which is a goal for the mind of man. So unless infinity is taught a non-Christian nation, the limited mind of the non-Christian nation cannot be compared with the infinite mind of the Christian nation who is taught infinity. Therefore Christian Europe can produce many eminent and high-minded men, whereas in the continent of non-Christian Asia, there has never been known of any admittedly eminent and ambitious statesman or warrior. If France through the Holy Bible has produced a man who has thought that the

The lore of Europe and theology.

continent of Europe was too small for him,—China through the Holy Bible might be able to bring forth a man who will think that the world is too small for him! If the mind is not fully developed, the growth of noble ambition is checked. Non-Christian Asia has produced philosophers; but non-Christian Asia can never bring forth high-minded men who can be compared with the truly ambitious men of Europe. One of the principal reasons of the fall of an empire may be ascribed to the want of ambitious men. It is evident that no non-Christian can be high-minded; and, unless China *becomes* Christian, she need not hope that there would be great and ambitious Chinamen to come forth and relieve her from her straits, both present and future, and to successfully reform her, and maintain her integrity and dignity.

Asia can
never bring
forth high-
minded
men.

TAOTAI'S COUNCIL, ETC.

Hitherto a taotai governs two or three departments, but under the author's scheme, he would have enough to do with one department; and hitherto a taotai governs by himself, without the advice of a council, so that he could do what he liked. He can do what is right or what is wrong; what is good or what is evil; what is honest or what is dishonest; and, in his department, nobody knows what his acts are. He may be endeavouring to benefit his subjects or trying to squeeze them. But if a taotai is aided by a council of the high officials of his department, all his acts and decisions would be known, whether they are good or bad, just or unjust; honest or dishonest. In Europe the subjects are given a large share in the administration of the officials. We should adopt their good principles, the Chinese people should be allowed to have representatives, and such representatives be given seats to discuss and debate with the officials, so that the taotai or other mandarins in deciding a matter may not be one-sided, which is an injustice.

The governor-general's council is nearly like the taotai's. The official members of his council aid him in governing the whole province, the unofficial members taking no part, excepting in governing the department of the provincial capital; but the unofficial members of a taotai's council take part in the governing of a department.

The State Council is to aid the President ordinarily in the administration of the Republic. The council is composed of the head of the army, the head of the navy, the principal

minister for home, the principal minister for foreign affairs, the principal minister for the colonial empire, the head of justice, the chief treasurer of China, the great secretary for home, and the head of religion and education.

The Grand State Council can only be summoned by the President whenever he desires to have an important affair more widely discussed; and the President will have twenty-six more members in addition to the nine ordinary members of the State Council, making a total of thirty-five members.

DIET, ETC.

Diet is a meeting of the mandarins and representatives of the people of a department assembled for the purpose of discussing the political affairs of a department. The representatives of the people are selected from the high class, those who are educated, rich and gifted; and, it is most unlikely that the people would elect idiots or ignorant persons to be their representatives in diet. Therefore a diet is composed of the learned, the wealthy and the influential people of a department. So whatever be acts of diet, the President will respect them: seeing that it is an assembly of the high class and influential people of a department. All laws framed by a diet shall be called by-laws, which must be passed by a majority of votes and assented to by the President, without which they cannot become by-laws. The by-laws of a department are to be observed in the department the diet of which pass them. No taxes shall be collected without the consent of the diet. Charles I, one of the British kings, collected a war tax in time of profound peace; and, a man named John Hampden, one day refused to pay his tax. This tax became afterwards one of the principal subjects of dispute between the king and his people, which resulted in a civil war, and the king was brought to the block by his people. Since then the British sovereigns have never collected a single tax without the consent of Parliament. So the Government of China will approve of no taxes being collected in a department without the consent of diet. This will always give satisfaction to the people of a department. The taotai and the mandarins of a department will, of course, endeavour to collect as many taxes as possible for their department,—but, so long as they do not meet with the lawful opposition of the representatives of the people in diet assembled, there will be no trouble between the government and the people. Any member of a diet may put any

question touching the administration of the government of a department, and the responsible authority will have to reply to the question so put.

Provincial parliament is an assembly of the selected mandarins of a province, and the selected representatives of the people of a province; that is to say, it is an assembly of the eminent mandarins of a province, and the ablest representatives of the people of a province; so the Government of China will not disregard nor disrespect any act of provincial parliament. Thus the people of a province will always consider, that they are better governed and better treated by the Republic of China, and will always be perfectly willing to devote themselves to the prosperity of their province; and the Republican Government will be enabled to govern them with more ease and peace. All laws passed by a provincial parliament shall be called provincial laws, and shall be observed in the province which has passed them. They must be assented to by the President without which they cannot become laws binding on the people of the province.

State Parliament is an assembly of the great mandarins of the eighteen provinces of China, and the ablest and most eminent representatives of the people of the eighteen provinces of China; and is therefore more important than a diet or a provincial parliament. The President will therefore pay his highest respects to the State Parliament as all the sovereigns of Europe do; and to disregard any act of the State Parliament would be to insult the people of the Republic in the eighteen provinces. All laws passed by the State Parliament shall be called and become State laws, which need not, like all other laws, be assented to by the President before they can be put into operation. All State laws to be observed by the people of the eighteen provinces of China.

THE TAOTAI, ETC.

If a department is to be governed according to the author's scheme, a taotai when going out need not be accompanied with such a retinue as at present. He will drive in a fine Government carriage drawn by four horses, or motor-car, and he need only be accompanied by his private secretary and A.D.C. Altogether a taotai will be allowed by the State Government four horses and four galloways, with four carriages and two motor-cars. In his office, it is unnecessary

that he should have a large staff of clerks, inasmuch as nearly the whole work of a department will be done in the departmental secretariat; and all that he requires is a few clerks to write his correspondence to the governor-general which is not the work of the departmental secretariat. A taotai is to be highly paid, and he ought to be free from all temptations and corruptions. He can only be appointed taotai of a department for five years, after which he has to relinquish his post, so as to make room for others to be promoted taotai. He can be appointed taotai of another department, but not of the department which he has governed. On the approach of the final departure of a taotai, the censor of a department will sum up what the taotai has done, the progress the department has made under his administration; his ability or his inability, and so on. If a department is too poor or too small to be governed by a taotai, a taotai may govern two departments, or three if necessary.

A governor-general is to go out like a taotai, he will be provided with fine horses and carriages. Sedan chairs and the present retinue of a governor-general will be dispensed with, and a mounted bodyguard substituted. A governor-general will be governor of one province instead of two as at present. He is king-like in his province, and the President of the Republic of China is king of kings in his own empire. A governor-general's term of office is limited to seven years.

HOW A DEPARTMENT OUGHT TO BE GOVERNED.

O China! the author does not, like other reformers, think that the reformation of China should begin in the capital of the Republic; but the author suggests that it should begin in one department, and, after a department is wholly reformed, the department will be a model to other departments throughout the country. According to the author's scheme, the Government of Peking past or present will not in the least be disturbed, nor the slightest alteration require to be made. O China! who has ever thought of this, that reformation of so vast an empire like China should begin in an insignificant department? If any one had presented a good scheme to the Manchu Throne, and prayed that the scheme-maker may be allowed to direct the work of reformation in a *department*, the Throne would long ago have granted such prayer of the memorialist. But,—to China's greatest misfortune, no one

Reforma-
tion should
begin in a
department

has ever made such proposal. There are all sorts of other propositions, but because they aimed at great things to begin with, none of them has been successful. If *one* department is Belgiumized or Switzerlandized, the integrity of the whole Republic of China can be maintained. If the department of the new capital of China at Lake Tungting is strong, Pekin will be strong, because if Pekin is entered, that does not enable the enemies to dictate terms of peace to the whole Republic of China, no—not until the strong department of the new capital of China submits. Should war break out between China and foreign countries, China's enemies will most likely direct their attacks towards her new capital instead of Pekin. The department of the new capital of China, if properly governed according to the author's scheme, can borrow any sum of money in time of need and emergency,—even ten times the war indemnity paid to Japan, and the people of Europe and America would be quite willing and ready to lend their money to the department of the new capital of China, knowing that if *one* department can be Belgiumized or Switzerlandized, the whole province of the new capital of China can be Italyized, and the whole seventeen other provinces of China can also be reformed, Prussianized or Englandized. If Great Britain finds that the Transvaal which can put about fifty or sixty thousand good troops in the field is not to be despised, neither will any nation of Europe think, that it is of little consequence to fight against the reformed department of the new capital of China, if it can put about one hundred thousand good troops and good officers in the field. So, O China! if *one* department is properly reformed, the whole Republic of China can be duly defended and saved.

All other propositions fail

If one reformed department is strong, the Republic will be strong

A reformed department can borrow enormous sums of money

One hundred thousand good troops can defend the whole Republic

THE SECRETARIAT.

The post of chief secretary to a taotai is the most important one in a department. He ranks next to the taotai, and the whole department depends upon his able counsel; therefore the post should not be given to any person unless he has great experience of Home Government, that is, the government of the British Isles. Indian experience might be taken, but colonial experience is too small. All official letters addressed to the chief secretary are to be opened by the chief clerk of the secretariat, who will put them into minute forms, and then if he has anything to say, may write on the minutes; the minutes are then passed on to the fourth secretary, and after he has written on them what he wishes to say, he passes them on to the third secretary, who after having written on

the minutes his opinions about the matter, passes them on to the second secretary, and the second secretary after having seen and written his opinion on the minutes, passes them on to the chief secretary. So a letter addressed to the chief secretary will first of all be attended to by the chief clerk of the secretariat and all the assistant secretaries before it is laid before the chief secretary. The duties of the chief clerk of secretariat and all the assistant secretaries are to render the very best assistance to the chief secretary as far as their abilities go, and to save as much as possible the time of the chief secretary. The chief secretary then writes his opinions on the minutes, and the taotai either approves or disapproves of his counsel. All approvals and disapprovals must be in writing, in the form of rescripts. All minutes will be duly preserved by the chief clerk of secretariat, and they are to be produced whenever wanted, though they may be long past. As the salary of the post of chief clerk is limited to 400 taels per mensem, it is best that it be given to a high school certificated man, for a graduate may want to rise higher than this post. It is necessary that the post should be a permanent one inasmuch as the chief secretary and all his assistants are entitled to promotions or liable to be shifted, or it may be that all the officials of the secretariat are new people, and the blind should not be left to lead the blind.

The chief secretary to a governor-general will, like the chief secretary to a taotai, get up all matters together with his advice for the approval or disapproval of the governor-general. The assistant provincial secretary will also prepare all matters together with his advice for the approval or disapproval of the provincial secretary; and the provincial secretary before giving his decision shall consult the Grand Secretary, who shall lay the matter before the Minister for Home together with his advice for the minister's approval or disapproval. If an affair is one for the President to approve or disapprove, the Minister for Home shall forward the minute to the Premier.

REVENUE OFFICE.

Perhaps the Government may think, that the salaries of a taotai and all the officials down to the least public servants are too high, as fixed by the author in his scheme, and that a department cannot collect so large a revenue as to be able to pay so heavy an expenditure. China has been paying her officials very low salaries, as compared with the salaries paid

by the governments of Europe and America, and how much revenue has China been able to save from the present and past economy? If the officials and clerks down to the least public servants are well paid, they will do their duties well; and if their duties are well and faithfully done, an enormous revenue can be collected. If Switzerland can collect a handsome revenue annually, and make the country what it is,—a department of China which is almost like Switzerland, can also collect the same amount of revenue annually, provided it is governed according to the author's scheme. If Belgium with a population of four millions can collect a revenue annually sufficient to maintain her integrity,—a rich and thickly populated department of China can also collect a revenue annually to maintain the integrity of the department, provided the Republican Government approve the author's scheme. If Germany with an area of 200,000 square miles, and a population of fifty millions can keep so large a standing army and a strong navy,—China with an area of 4,000,000 square miles and a population of four hundred millions can support a standing army and navy eight times larger than the German army and navy, provided the Republican Government will approve of the author's scheme. If France with an area of 200,000 square miles, and a population of thirty-eight millions can become a powerful nation in the world,—China with an area of 4,000,000 square miles and a population of four hundred millions can dictate to France, provided the Republican Government will sanction the author's scheme. If Russia with an area of 2,000,000 square miles, and a population of about one hundred millions can collect such revenue as to make her one of the great powers of Europe,—China with an area of 4,000,000 square miles, and a population of over four hundred millions can make the Russians leave Manchuria, if the Republican Government will only write *one word*, that is, the word *approved* in the author's scheme. If Great Britain and Ireland with an area of 120,000 square miles, and an extensive colonial empire, and a population of forty millions can raise such revenue as to make the British Isles at present the most powerful nation on earth,—China with an area of 4,000,000 square miles, and a large colonial empire *connecting* with the mother country, and a population of over four hundred millions, can collect such revenue as to make China so powerful that no British soldier will fight against China,—for the revenue of an area of 120,000 square miles can never fight against the revenue of an area of 4,000,000 square miles; nor a population of forty millions to

Public ser-
vants if well
paid will
work well

China can
collect
more
revenues
than
Europe

fight against a population of four hundred millions, provided the Republican Government will adopt the author's scheme without effacing one jot of it, for it has taken the author eighteen years to conceive it. If the whole of Europe with an area of nearly 4,000,000 square miles, with a population of about three hundred and fifty millions can collect such immense revenue as to make each country powerful,—China with an area of four million square miles, and a population of over four hundred millions, can collect a more gigantic revenue,—if the Republican Government will not make any alteration of the author's scheme, but simply approve it. The principles of governing in Europe is nearly the same as that suggested by the author;—so by the adoption of the author's scheme, the result would be, whatever the people of Europe can do, the people of China can also do; whatever revenues the governments of Europe can collect, the officials of China can collect also.

China can
do what-
ever the
people of
Europe can

THE TREASURY.

The departmental treasurer will keep all the revenues of the government of a department, but will not pay out anything without the sanction of the taotai. He will forward through the taotai the surplus revenue to the governor-general quarterly. At present nobody in China knows what is the yearly revenue of a department, of a province, and of the empire of China, and what is the annual expenditure of the country. In no country in Europe the people are kept in ignorance by their government of the annual revenue and expenditure of their country as well as their national debt. The treasurer of a department will make out quarterly the revenue and expenditure of his department, and present such fiscal statement to the diet of his department.

The provincial treasurer will make out quarterly, the total revenue and expenditure of his province, and present his financial statement to the provincial parliament of his province.

The State Treasurer will make out quarterly the total revenue collected in the eighteen provinces of China, as well as the expenditure of the state and national debt.

AUDIT OFFICE.

The revenues of China have never been duly audited. In each district a limited sum of revenue has to be collected by the district authorities, and a district mandarin is allowed to

retain the surplus revenue he has collected, so long as he forwards to his superior the limited sum which he is bound to collect. If the average surplus revenue each district mandarin is allowed to retain is 5,000 taels per annum, there are 1,285 ting, chau, and hien (first, second, and third-class districts) the total amount of the surplus revenue of the eighteen provinces would reach to about 6,425,000 taels per annum, an amount sufficient to enable China to keep a navy more powerful than the Italian navy. If this principle of collecting revenues is to be continued, how can the country be expected to become rich and powerful, and to be in a position to pay her officials and other public servants adequate salaries? Under the author's scheme, all revenues will be duly and correctly collected, and the auditor-general of a department and his staff will travel from one district to another to examine most carefully and to check all revenues collected; and, not even one tael of the revenues of the country can go into the pocket of any mandarins, officials, clerks or peons. This evidently shows that, the reformation of the great Republic of China should be started in *a prefecture*, and not in the capital, inasmuch as the capital does not collect the whole revenues of the empire.

Retention of
surplus revenue
by district
mandarins.

Pekin does
not collect
the whole
revenues of
the empire

ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

If a prefecture is reformed according to the author's scheme, there would be a great deal of work for the taotai to do. He should have an eminent lawyer to advise him in his administration touching the new justice and new legal matters. The advocate-general is the man whose duty it will be to advise the taotai, and to prosecute on behalf of the Republic all serious crimes and offences committed in a prefecture, and to draft by-laws for the diet of a prefecture to pass. There are evils in Europe, but almost every evil there is being remedied. Is every evil in China being remedied? How are the evils in China to be remedied if there is no special official charged with the specific duty of making diligent inquiry touching an official who is alleged to be corrupted? In Europe, no matter how high an official may be, if he has committed a serious offence, he must go into an accused' dock just as an ordinary thief or robber. The government advocates there prosecute any public servant who may be alleged to have received any illegal gratification. The advocate-general has also to register all title-deeds, mortgages, bills-of-sale and other instruments required by law to be registered, for the purpose of preventing disputes and frauds.

The evils
of Europe
are being
remedied

The legal-adviser will advise the governor-general and the government of a province.

The Attorney-General will advise the ministers of state, the members of the Grand State Council, and also the President, touching the new laws and new justice of China.

POLICE.

At present this is one of the most important departments, and the sooner this department is efficiently established the better it will be for the Government, inasmuch as whenever any foreigner is murdered, the Pekin Government is at once held responsible by the ambassador of the murdered foreigner, and heavy indemnity is demanded, as if an order had been issued by the Government inciting the Chinese people to commit the murder. Again, because a few German missionaries were murdered, the Emperor of Germany thought it justifiable to prepare to open fire upon the Chinese brigadier-general and the forces under his command at Kiaochiau. When the Gospel was first preached in Germany, the Germans also murdered the preachers just as the Chinese have done. So what wonder is there that the blood of a few German missionaries was shed, seeing that they had come to China to teach the Chinese people to become renegades, when they themselves anciently treated the doctrine of Christ with the same contempt. France had also thought it reasonable to seize Tonquin on account of a few French missionaries being murdered there, but the French people anciently had killed more missionaries than the people of Tonquin have done, and what has happened to France for this kind of massacre? What indemnity had France to pay? and to whom was it payable? For Christ, for whose sake the martyrs died, demanded no worldly indemnity. It has appeared that France and Germany have been treating their missionaries as if they were envoys extraordinary, and for any outrage committed on any of these people, France and Germany, especially the former, is ready to retaliate with their weapons of war. It is in China alone that the Gospel of the Prince of Peace is preached with swords and cannon. O China! according to the doctrine of Jesus Christ all missionaries are to be very humble, and all of them should be prepared to die for Jesus' sake. If a mob were to seize hold of a missionary and ask him to deny that Jesus is the true son of Jehovah, on pains of being immediately beheaded, an earnest missionary

Unjust
retaliation
of Germany

France
seized
Tonquin

For Christ's
sake, no
worldly
indemnity
should be
demanded

The Gospel
is preached
in China
with swords
and cannon

according to the doctrine of Christ would die rather than deny the great Jesus. This evidently shows that the missionary class who are no doubt very earnest preachers, do not mind death for Jesus' sake. In Europe, the murder of an ambassador alone can create a political question; but the murder of a few foreigners has never yet led to any political trouble, nor to the exercise of the force of arms of a king. O China! Jesus Christ had twelve disciples when he was on earth; after he had ascended to heaven, he gave instructions to his disciples to go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature. The disciples obeyed their master's command, and wherever they went they were persecuted and despised by the people, and at length, some of them were crucified, and others were put to death in various ways. Thus Europe was not converted until after the shedding of the blood of the disciples of Jesus Christ;—and how can China be converted without the shedding of a few drops of blood of the missionaries among a people of four hundred millions? As long as the missionaries continue to teach the Chinese people to become renegades, and cast off the worship of their ancestral tablets which is a token of their deep sense of filial piety, massacres of missionaries will continue to take place from time to time, and will *not* stop, even if one province of China is gone, nor will it stop even if two provinces of China may be gone. Even if the whole of China were to go, the massacres would not stop; for the simple reason that no nation on earth would like to be taught by foreigners to become renegades. But fortunately there is a single remedy for stopping entirely further massacres, and for relieving China permanently from this difficulty;—and that is, that all the missionaries in China, irrespective of church or sect, conform to the doctrine of the Mandarin Church of China, which does *not* teach a Chinaman to become a renegade, but allows a Chinaman to worship his ancestral tablets.

The twelve
disciples of
Christ

Europe
shed the
blood of
Christ's
disciples

Ancestral
tablets and
massacres

An only
remedy to
stop further
massacres

China will be glad to hear of another suggestion of the author, and that is, after the Republican Government has approved of the author's scheme, should any massacre of missionaries take place, the Pekin Republican Government will no longer be held responsible. But if any person deserves to be dismissed from the Republican Government service, or be decapitated, it is the chief of the police, for incapability to render efficient protection to life and property; and, if the ambassador of the murdered missionaries at Pekin are dissatisfied with the measures taken, then the chief secretary to the

The Pekin
Republican
Govern-
ment will
no longer be
held respon-
sible for
any further
massacre

Chief secretary to taotai to be dismissed

Chief secretary to governor-general to be dismissed

Assistant provincial secretary to be dismissed

The Grand Secretary to be repatriated

taotai should be dismissed from the service or beheaded for weak administration of his department. Should the ambassador still be discontented with these steps taken by a departmental government, then the chief secretary to the governor-general should be dismissed or beheaded, for advising the governor-general to approve of the appointment of an incapable man to be head of the police of a department. Should the ambassador of the murdered missionaries be still dissatisfied, then the assistant provincial secretary should be dismissed from the service for putting a man of his position and ability at the head of the affairs of two or three provinces, and China should still be in trouble with a foreign nation about the massacre of a few missionaries, it would be useless to retain such a man for such a post. Should the ambassador of the murdered missionaries be still dissatisfied with such rigorous measures taken by the Republican Government,—then the only proper person left not yet dealt with would be the Grand Secretary, who holds the highest post among foreigners in the Chinese Republican service. And what should be done to a man of so high a position? The only way would be to repatriate him to his native land by the earliest opportunity. So China will see that, when China is governed according to the author's scheme, it will *not* be an easy thing for such a matter as the murder of a few missionaries to reach to the President, nor for the government of the murdered missionaries to prepare to open fire on China, or seize a part of her territory. If China approve of the author's scheme, the murder of *a thousand* missionaries in one day, would not involve the great Republic in the least—unless it were proved that the President was implicated in the massacre.

BISHOP.

O China! if it is the Christian religion that has continually given China the greatest trouble,—it is the Christian religion that will give China the greatest peace. If it is the heathenism of China that has sunk her beneath the Christian nations—it is the Christian religion that can exalt her to the highest. If it is the Christian religion which has caused China the loss of territories—it is the Christian religion that can help her to recover them. If it is on account of the Christian religion that foreign nations are ready to draw their swords and load their cannon—it is the Christian religion that can prevent them doing so, provided China adopt the Christian religion. If China is weak—it is the Christian

The Christian religion brings on woe and peace

religion that can strengthen her. If China's deplorable state is to be ascribed to the corruptedness of her officials—it is the Christian religion that can elevate the morality of her officials. If China is dark—it is the Christian religion that can enlighten her. If China is incapable—it is the Christian religion that can make her able and skilful like the people of Europe. If China is foolish—it is the Christian religion that can make her wise. If China is far behind the Christian nations of Europe and America—it is the Christian religion that can advance her to the same footing as these Christian nations; because China's knowledge would be the same as that of the Christian nations, her religion the same, her government the same, her revenues the same (if not *far* more), her army the same, and her navy the same. China cannot be a Christian nation without her knowledge being more than when she was a heathen. Until her principle of governing is the same as the Christian nations of Europe—her justice will be poor and her laws inferior (and no British subject would live under the laws of China); her officials corrupted; her revenue insufficient to maintain the integrity of the empire; her army poorly disciplined and organized; her soldiers cowards; her navy useless—and every time it is engaged, it will be either sunk or captured by the enemies); the pay of her soldiers robbed by her commanders. These evil practices have discouraged the soldiers from fighting for the nation and have encouraged the high mandarins squeeze the low ones; and the low mandarins squeeze the people; and have helped China to be broken up. If the Christian religion cannot prevent all these taking place—then Germany, which is a Christian nation, her knowledge and civilization would be as poor as when she was heathen; her justice still inferior; her laws still bad; her people still dark-headed; her officials still corrupted; her revenues still small; her army still not so well disciplined and organized; her navy still weak, though her empire is large; her officials would still squeeze her people or receive bribes from them; and Germany would be declining. It is manifest that the Christian religion alone can make a clean sweep of all these evils of any non-Christian nation,—for the Christian religion *has* made a clean sweep of all these evils in every Christian country in Europe or in America.

It can
improve
China in
every
respect

China is not
Christian
and makes
no progress

Evidences
of the power
of Christia-
nity

Christianity
can make
a clean
sweep of
all evils

Turkey is the only non-Christian country in Europe—and what has become of her? Is she not like China? A great empire despised and declining, for she ought to be one of the greatest powers of Europe. Is small—but

Non-Chris-
tian Turkey

Christian—Switzerland becoming smaller and smaller? Is small—but Christian—Denmark declining? Is small—but Christian—Belgium's integrity not respected by the great powers of Europe? Is small—but Christian—Holland not a progressive nation? Is there such a thing, O China! as Christian England, France and Russia retrograding? Is there such a thing as retrogression in any Christian country?

Further
evidences
of the power
of Chris-
tianity

The learned
mission-
aries

O China! who are the missionaries? Are they educated, and what do they know? The missionaries are the learned people throughout the eighteen provinces of China. They can read Chinese characters and speak the various vernaculars of China. They know numerous things which China's governor-generals and governors do not know. They can teach China's governor-generals and governors like school boys! They can order from Europe a huge telescope which would take about ten or twenty people to carry to a governor-general's *yamen* and let the governor-general see better what the moon is like, and explain to him about it; and show that an eclipse of the moon is not to be attributed to the moon being devoured by a celestial animal, as China's so-called learned governor-generals and governors and the teeming millions under their government appear to think; and that neither the beating of drums nor gongs can save the moon or the sun from the danger of an eclipse. So, the missionaries know from the earth to the moon, are they not learned? Are they not cleverer than all the Chinese people in the eighteen provinces of China? What have China's governor-generals to teach them? Is this the class of people for China's governor-generals and governors to disregard and disrespect? Is this the class of people not deserving the protection of China's mandarins? Men who have come to enlighten and impart important knowledge to the Chinese people. Again, the governor-generals and governors whose provinces are traversed by the Hoangho appear to think, that the inundation of that river which has taken place from time to time is caused by a mischievous god concealed in that river. This idea is to be ridiculed by the missionaries, for they know as much about rivers as they do about the moon. They can measure the river Hoangho and tell China's governor-generals and governors the exact length of that river; they can also take China's governor-generals and governors to the source of the river Hoangho of which the governor-generals and governors are in ignorance. So anyhow, the missionaries are a learned class

They know
from the
earth to the
moon

They come
to impart
important
knowledge

They can
ridicule the
governor-
generals

of people in China. All the *tsinsze* and *hanlins* (two highest literary degrees of China) and all governor-generals and governors can be fooled by them! Therefore ought not the Republic of China select one of the ablest missionaries speaking the dialect of a department to be head of religion and education in a department? so that our people may become before long as learned as the missionaries. One of the oldest, that is, having the longest residence in China, and at the same time one of the cleverest missionaries ought to be appointed, for the oldest knows more about China, the Chinese people and their literature. In hardship, and at the risk of his life, the selected missionary has sown, in peace and in honour let him reap. This will be a reward to him for his coming to spend all the days of his life among our poor people, farmers and labourers—not the high nor the rich—for Jehovah has no distinction of the high or the low, the rich or the poor, a king or a beggar; all are dealt with by Jehovah as human beings and fellow creatures, and, according to the Holy Bible, an emperor is not a “son of heaven.”

They can fool the *tsinsze*, *hanlins*, governor-generals and governors

The oldest and ablest should be appointed head of religion and education

An archbishop is to have the control of all the bishops in a province, and the education of a province.

The Pope is to supervise all the archbishops in China and in the Colonial Chinese Empire. He confers the literary degrees of *tsinsze* and *hanlin* on eminent scholars and authors. A copy of all important books in Chinese, English, French and German, will be preserved in the State Library. No books will be admitted into the State Library unless approved by the Pope and the members of his literary council who are appointed by him. All members are to be given the title of M.S.L.C. (member of the state literary council). Foreigners who write any important book in connection with China or the Chinese people may also share this highest literary honour of China. No person can be appointed a member of the State Literary Council unless he is a *tsinsze* or *hanlin*. The admission of a book into the State Library is an admission of the importance of the work, as well as a commendation thereof by the highest literary authority of China. All books so admitted shall be duly published by the State Censor in the National Gazette of China. The Pope is also to be president of the State Geographical Society, the members of which are to receive the title of M.S.G.S. (member of the state geographical society) as well as all other state societies and institutes. The Pope may otherwise be styled minister of religion and education.

State Library

Highest literary title

Admission of books into State Library

State Geographical Society

HIGH COURT.

The bench of the Republic of China is to be occupied by the Britishers as judges and magistrates if China is to be reformed according to the author's scheme. The Anglo-Saxon is the race having the keenest sense of justice, and their law is based on letting nine guilty persons go rather than convict one innocent man. So if the Republic of China also desires to be like the British people who see that no innocent man is convicted, the Republic of China will have to adopt the English law, and amendments of those parts of it which do not suit the Chinese people can be made. Many Chinese who have emigrated and lived under the English law have been naturalized as British subjects, for the purpose of being under the protection of the British consuls in China and elsewhere. This shows how the Chinese people enjoy living under the English law, and how they hate the Chinese law and fear lest the Chinese mandarins squeeze them; and, being accustomed to live under the English law, which is a living of enjoyment,—how uncomfortable and unhappy it would be to them to live under the Chinese law? They would rather be governed by British Consuls than by China's so-called learned mandarins, men appointed from competitive examinations; men who are said to be learned in Confucianism;—and these are the very men whom the Chinese curse and swear at; and these are the people whom the Chinese desire to avoid living under, nor would they like to be governed by. To their administration of justice the Chinese people would not submit. O China! do you therefore not think, that the present system of governing China, the present law of China, and the present mode of administering justice, require reform in order that all the said evils and disgraces may be ended; that China may become a dignified state, so that even the Englishman would rejoice to live under our new and reformed law and government?

Living
under the
English law
is a living of
enjoyment

The failure
of Confu-
cianism

POST, RAILWAY, AND TELEGRAPH.

If China will sanction the author's scheme, China will be modernized, and her resources developed like those of Europe; and, in China, more business would be done among the Chinese themselves, and between China and foreign countries. Hence, more letters will be written, and more received; and the post department will, like all the post offices in Europe earn a large revenue. But, in China as it is at present, the whole of the eighteen provinces cannot earn

more postal revenue than one well-developed and reformed department. Therefore the modernizing of even one department of China is wealth and power to the Republican Government; peace and happiness to the people; and the integrity of the empire maintained.

The railway department will also be a paying one; for, if China is modernized and her resources developed, more goods would be conveyed, and more people would travel, from one district to another, and from one province to another. But, if the department is not modernized, the railway will not pay well, because the people will have very little to do, and will remain very poor as they are now.

The telegraph department will also be able to make a handsome profit annually for the state treasury; for, if China is modernized, more business will be transacted, and more telegraphic messages sent, and more received. But the present management of the telegraph department of the Government does not suit business men, inasmuch as it is managed by the Chinese; but all telegraph offices in a reformed department will be managed by foreigners according to the author's scheme, which will give satisfaction to all, and scandals and general incapability which are the present serious diseases of China will be avoided.

GAOL.

In Europe the prisons are built palace-like, and in a large prison thousands of prisoners are confined. In China if the prisons are to be built as large as palaces, we would not be able to get the number of people to occupy them. In Europe the prisons are filled with men of all classes, the high and the low, the rich and the poor, men and women! In China the prisons have seldom to confine the high and the respectable classes, those mostly who find their way into gaols are the thieves, burglars and highway robbers. When the high or respectable class go to prisons, it is generally for debts, and not for the commission of any serious offences as is the case in Europe. Women and boys strictly speaking are never in prison in China. In Europe the high as well as the low commit atrocities and heinous crimes; men of high class are executed, and men of the lower order also suffer the extreme penalty of the law. In China the crime of murder is very rarely committed by the high or respectable class, and few among the teeming millions have suffered

The prisons
of China

The wicked-
ness of
Europe

The Chinese
a better
race

If the Chi-
nese are
given the
Gospel,
they can be
like the
Angels

capital punishment. The Chinese people are therefore a better race than the white races of Europe, inasmuch as they are people more easily governed; for, in their present state, a few mandarins can rule over a district of about 300,000 people! They do not require large and strong constabularies to keep them in peaceful order, and the mandarin of a town or district has never each day to try all kinds of cases, and to send people to prison as is the case in every town in Europe and America. Our people are gentle, peaceful and cool-blooded;—not harsh, haughty, and hot-tempered like the white races of Europe who are easily excited. Almost every one of our people is a religious man, and no Chinaman profanes or contemns his religion like a great many people in Europe who are ready to blaspheme. If the Chinaman is given the Gospel, he can be not only like the Angles, but like the Angels. It should not be omitted to state that, if China is modernized, there would be more comforts, more pleasures, and more business transacted;—more evils and more offences committed. But, however, the percentage of offences which will be committed in modernized China will never be higher than that committed in Europe and America. If the principles of Western laws are to be adopted, Western modes of punishing offenders must also be imitated. The present Chinese idea of punishing offenders was also an ancient idea of Europe which does not suit the modern laws of civilized and Christian people.

HOSPITAL.

In China there are no hospitals built by the Chinese Government for the sick and the poor; and the poor are simply left to die. In Europe every city or town has at least one hospital for the sick, and another for the poor patients. The latter is supported by the people, and the Government also takes part in rendering assistance. One of the principal virtues of Christianity is to heal and attend to the sick, therefore the sick are well cared for in Christian countries; even princes and princesses visit the sick. O China! do any of the governor-generals or governors ever visit a poor or sick institution in China according to the virtues taught by Buddhism or Confucianism? When the Christian religion and the religions of China are being contrasted, China will at once see for herself the vast difference. Buddhism and Confucianism no doubt teach people to be virtuous, but they both have very little effect on people; but the goodness as taught by Christianity is practised with better result. Anything done in connection with the virtues of Christianity is

done from the sincerity of the heart for Jehovah and Jesus, and not for an outward demonstration, so that the attention of a king may be drawn to, and an honour bestowed for, such goodness. The missionaries have built a great many fine, large and commodious hospitals in China at the entire expense of the Christian people with qualified medical men in charge, for the purpose of doing good to the Chinese people, though the Sovereign of China may not be aware of the building of these hospitals, nor do the missionaries expect to receive any imperial or republican honour for their services rendered to the sick and poor people of China, so long as their God Jehovah and Jesus know what they have done. So in every reformed city or town we ought to have hospitals according to the author's scheme, so that reformed China may not be behind Christian Europe and America in humanity and Christian virtues. It is the Christian people of London that have sent money to relieve the famines of China from time to time; but the Buddhists and Confucians of Peking have never sent one tael for the relief of the sufferings of other nations. O China! contrast the goodness of the Christian people and the virtues of Buddhists or Confucians. The Christian religion being a celestial religion has therefore the power of binding the heart of a king and his subjects to do according to what it teaches; but Buddhism or Confucianism being the doctrine of man can produce very little effect, because anybody can take his choice whether he is to act accordingly or otherwise.

MUNICIPALITY.

The Government of China spends very little money for public works and the municipal department, and the officials take little or no part in the control of a city or with regard to its sanitation. Everything is left for the people to do. If the Republican Government approves the author's scheme, in every reformed city or town there is to be a municipal board. The Government will appoint their representatives to sit on the Board, and the people will elect their representatives, and in every city or town the Chinese people will see that, all streets, roads, and drains will be well cleansed, and they will no longer be allowed to be in a filthy state as they are now, and all buildings will be under the control of the municipal board. At night the streets will be lighted with electricity, gas or oil, and the people can enjoy the night as well as the day. Business can also be done at night. The municipal board will also have the control of all burials and cemeteries.

No burials of the dead will be permitted except in municipal cemeteries, and, according to the municipal rules and regulations, the doctrine of *fengshui* which is so much cherished by the Chinese people, the more so by the high class, is to be abolished in a reformed city or town. The people will soon learn that to bury in clean, beautiful and well-looked-after cemeteries under the municipal control is far better than on rude slopes of hills under the control of nobody. For the abolition of this doctrine will enable railways to cross any field, and mines to be opened, and the mineral wealth of China fully developed. In each department there shall be a cemetery for the burial of the great, and all the great men of a department can be accorded their last resting place therein. This cemetery is to be under the control of a committee composed of the mandarins, non-mandarin officials and the people, as the taotai shall appoint. On the death of a famous man, the committee shall consider whether such person is a great man, and whether he is to be given his last resting place in the cemetery for the burial of the great in his department. This cemetery shall have the following as its motto at its main entrance, so that those who bury the great shall be reminded that—

“Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime;
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.”

FORESTS.

According to the idea of the Chinese people, drought indicates the wrath of heaven; but according to Western knowledge forests cause rainfall; and, a country having little or no forest will be liable from time to time to suffer from drought. The forests of China have been allowed by the Government to be cut down, and in most parts of China, there are now no forests. According to the author's scheme, in every reformed department there is to be an official whose chief duty will be to protect the forests of a department from being further felled; and, if there are no forests to be protected in a department, to create new ones, so that the department may have plenty of cool breeze which will cause plenty of rainfall, and the calamity of drought and famine avoided. In Europe every government duly protects its forests from being felled by the people, and any person found felling trees on crown land is apprehended and prosecuted by the forest

officials. Forests also promote the health of the people, as well as afford beautiful scenery to a place. Lovely views are most desirable, for Europe is filled with beautiful and picturesque scenery, but China is devoid of it altogether. The conservator of forests will also have to create beautiful botanical gardens and parks in a department for the enjoyment of the people, so that a reformed department may be an attractive, healthy and enjoyable place, and in no respect will China be behind Europe.

THE CENSOR.

O China! this is a great money-making department of the Government, for it is expected that among 25 persons there would be at least one subscriber of the gazette of a department, and among 3,000,000 people, taking that to be the average population of a department, at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ tael per mensem, the censor of a department would be able to earn 90,000 taels per month from the three departments of the gazette, viz., the English, Chinese and Romanized Chinese departments; and per annum the figure of the censor's income would reach so high as 1,080,000 taels. A censor's gazette will be called after the name of his department. A person can learn to read Romanized Chinese in six months, and it will therefore be freely taught, so that the labouring class and women throughout the Republic will soon learn to read and write it. O China! this will be one of the greatest boons to our people, whose written language is so hard to acquire by the great majority of the people.

The censor-general's gazette of a province is also expected to be subscribed for by one among 25 persons in his province, and for every million of people in his province, at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ tael per mensem, 30,000 taels would be fetched per month, and taking the average population of a province to be 23,000,000 the amount to be earned by the three departments of the gazette, viz., English, Chinese, and Romanized Chinese per annum would reach 690,000 taels. The censor-general's gazette will be called after the name of his province.

Considering the importance of the National Gazette of China it is expected that in its Chinese department, one copy would be subscribed for among 50 persons, and among 200,000,000 men in China, 4,000,000 copies would be subscribed for, also at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ tael per month, and per

annum the income would amount to 36,000,000 taels. Four million copies of Chinese papers among a population of 200,000,000 men can never be an over-estimate because of the number of people who are able to read Chinese characters. With regard to the Romanized Mandarin, it is estimated that 25 persons would subscribe for one copy, and taking three fourths of the population of China, that is, 300,000,000 men and women who understand the Mandarin tongue, the number of copies subscribed for per month would be 12,000,000, and at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ tael per mensem, the amount to be earned per month would be 9,000,000 taels, and per annum 108,000,000 taels.

With regard to the English department 100,000 copies is expected to be subscribed for in China, the British Isles, North America, Australia, India, and the British colonies. The French and German departments each is expected to obtain 25,000 subscribers. The price in every department is to be $\frac{3}{4}$ tael. The National Gazette of China is also to be available for commercial purposes; advertisements will be inserted; and the charges will be the dearest of all newspapers in the world. No advertisement will be inserted unless it has been examined and inquired into by a board of examiners appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the truth and merit of each advertisement. Neither will any advertisements be published unless the substance or subject is of great importance and of great advantage to the people of the Republic. The publication of an advertisement in the National Gazette of China is a recommendation to the teeming millions of readers.

The Illustrated National Gazette of China is expected to be subscribed for as follows:—In the Chinese department—among 50 persons, one will subscribe for the Chinese illustrated paper, and among 400,000,000 men and women,—8,000,000 copies are expected to be subscribed for. At the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ tael per copy per month, 6,000,000 taels would be earned monthly. One copy of the illustrated Romanized Mandarin paper is expected to be subscribed for among 50 persons, and taking three fourths of the population as able to read and understand the Mandarin language,—6,000,000 copies would be subscribed for. At $\frac{3}{4}$ tael, 4,500,000 taels would be earned per month. The English department is expected to be subscribed for by 50,000 people. at $\frac{3}{4}$ tael per copy,—that is 37,500 taels per mensem would be fetched. The French department is expected to obtain 10,000 subscribers, and

the German department the same. Both at $\frac{3}{4}$ tael per month, and each department would earn 7,500 taels monthly.

The official presses of China can pay her national debt in two or three years'time, whether it be peace or war debt. The estimated total amount of monthly revenue to be earned by the whole official presses of China, excluding expenditure, would be as follows:—

	<i>Taels.</i>
One censor of a department 90,000 taels per month: 267 censors or departments...	25,830,000
One censor-general of a province 30,000 taels per month: 18 censor-generals ...	540,000
The National Gazette of China—Chinese Department	3,000,000
The National Gazette of China—Roma- nized Mandarin Department ...	9,000,000
The National Gazette of China—English Department	75,000
The National Gazette of China—French Department	18,750
The National Gazette of China—German Department	18,750
The Illustrated National Gazette— Chinese Department	6,000,000
The Illustrated National Gazette— Romanized Mandarin Department ...	4,500,000
The Illustrated National Gazette— English Department	37,500
The Illustrated National Gazette— French Department	7,500
The Illustrated National Gazette— German Department	7,500
Total estimated monthly income	49,035,000
Estimated annual revenue ...	588,420,000

There is no such department as this in any of the governments of Europe or America, and this suggestion is, O China! the author's own. In Europe and America this

enormous profit is earned by the people's press; but as the people's press at present has only grown to a very small extent in China comparatively, the golden opportunity should be seized to make the official presses of China indispensable papers among the people. Besides, as a matter of fact, there is great need of such organs. The establishment of the official presses of China would not in any way interfere with the people establishing their own paper; but the great difference would be that, a censor publishing official news does not do so on hearsay; but with certainty of knowledge. Whereas an editor of the people's press often has to publish official and political news from rumour. The official presses will publish official and political news; the people's press can publish news of the cities and towns, and news from all parts of the world, and political news too if they can get it. All Government newspapers will be issued as two pages (or even one page whenever there is not sufficient news to fill their columns up), the object being to let the people read the important Government news, and not to take up their time in perusing frivolous official intelligence, and the valuable time of the readers would thus be saved. The missionaries are the founders of Romanized Chinese, and to them the people of China ought ever to be grateful for the great benefit and blessing which it will afford to the teeming millions of China, by enabling them to read and write so easily and speedily, without which most of the men and women in China will never be able to read and write. O China! look at the good that the missionaries have done!

While discoursing about the enormous revenue China is to derive from the great National Gazette of China, the author has still an important thing to mention; and that is, that the duty of the State Censor is also to review all the acts of the President. For the first five and twenty years, the Gazette which is the helm of state would have to be committed to the charge of the Anglo-Saxon on whose literary genius China will have to depend; and China under the quarter-mastership of the Anglo-Saxon will become highly moralized. The great morals as taught by Confucious has proved to be an utter failure, for the disgrace and unreliableness of our officials, civil and military, have brought on the fall of our great country, which otherwise ought to have prospered and conquered. As Confucious is a man, so his words have not the power of penetrating into the hearts of our people, and his words appear only as ornaments; but in Europe and America the

words of Christ are never looked upon as ornaments, but are written in the hearts of kings and queens, statesmen and farmers, and all those who seek the word of Jehovah and Christ. Hence the universal success and prosperity in every kingdom. In order that our country may be re-erected, our people require new morals, and no morals can be more effectual than the morals as taught by Jehovah, Christ and His disciples. The proof of this is, O China! Europe as it was, and as it is at present. Barbarous tribes who have short histories have now become more skilful and powerful than our Chinese people whose civilization dates from time immemorial. O China! no better evidence can be brought forward than small Europe conquering large Asia and Africa; for the kings and queens of Europe would be ready to testify to the truth of this.

HIGH SCHOOL.

O China! what is education? How are our people to be educated? What are the constituents of the true and best education for our people, and for mankind at large? O China, they are the following:—To be instructed how to read and write to the extent of being able to read the thoughts of others, and, if practicable, to write out our own thoughts for others to read; to have elevation and expansion of the mind; to have the head cleared from all superstitions; to have the inoculation of noble sensation; to possess the knowledge of God and man; and to know our duties towards God and man. The interpretation of the last need not necessarily mean to be very religious, but not to be godless. It is the notion of all ministers that a man must be religious before he can be called a Christian. This should not be so, for every man who has a knowledge of Jehovah and of Christ, and believing no other religion, but professes the Christian doctrine, is a Christian, though he may be an irreligious man. Belief in Jehovah and in Christ is the summary of the Christian doctrine. Christians are divided into two classes,—the religious and the non-religious. The religiousness and non-religiousness of man should be left to the Divine Being to judge, and not be judged by man. As all Christians know that the world is wicked, so it cannot be expected that there are more religious Christians than the non-religious. It is practicable to convert a whole nation to be Christian; but it is impossible to make every man of the converted nation a religious man. It is of the utmost importance on a religious or political point of view, that every member of a nation must

be Christian, irrespective of his being religious or non-religious; for the benefits to be derived from the Christian doctrine by a state is beyond comment. In order that a country may be strong, whether it be a great empire or a small kingdom, it ought to be the duty of the sovereign to see that every subject of his or hers should be Christian, whether he or she should be religious or non-religious. For evidence of the incalculable and priceless benefit to be derived from the Christian doctrine, compare the advancement made in *everything* in this world by Christian countries and non-Christian kingdoms; for examples, contrast the following: principles of governing, justice, political power, wealth, military warfare, naval warfare, commerce, navigation, manufacture, literature, science, inventions, civilization, skill, health, strength, honesty, reliableness, ambition, charity, etc. Mankind may be divided into three classes. Those who are educated *with* the knowledge of God and man may be classed in the upper class; those who are educated *without* the knowledge of God and man may be placed in the middle class; and those who are *uneducated* to be ranked as the lower class. So every student who has passed a high school examination shall belong to the upper class of mankind, as all the subjects required to be studied by that grade of mankind are taught in every high school. The subjects of human anatomy and physiology will teach the students to know themselves what they are, that man is also an animal, that our lives are like shadows, and that we have nothing to boast of before our Maker. "For that which befalleth the sons of men befalleth beasts; even one thing befalleth them; as the one dieth, so dieth the other; yea, they have all one breath; so that a man hath no pre-eminence above a beast: for all is vanity. All go unto one place; all are of the dust, and all turn to dust again." Ecclesiastes, III ch. XIX and XX vs. Let every man strive to be in the upper grade of mankind, be he a sovereign, prince or scholar; and let every father endeavour to bring his son up to be in the upper class. O China! contrast how much a high school scholar will come to know, and the scholars from the competitive examinations held by China's literary chancellors!

Among the subjects requiring reform, that of food deserves equal attention. Without good food how can a Chinaman be expected to have more strength and do more work. What one European official can do, it would take five mandarins to do. Food which makes brain, muscle, and blood, are unknown to the Chinese people; hence, most of the Chinese

officials are lean people, and how can they be expected to work as hard as European officials. What China requires about her food is a Norman Conquest; for the condition of the Anglo-Saxon with respect to his diet before the Conquest, may be said to be something like the Chinese people as they are at present; that is to say, pork being the only meat consumed daily, beef and mutton are very rarely eaten. Among the Chinese, beef is seldom eaten at all, as it is considered to be cruel to eat it. One European merchant can manage the business of a large firm, together with a dozen other large branch firms, and it is an extraordinary thing for a Chinaman to possess so great a mental capacity.

HOW THE STATE OUGHT TO BE GOVERNED.

The Minister for Home deals with affairs pertaining to home only, and has nothing to do with affairs relating to foreign or other departments. The Home Office is divided into eight departments, each department is in charge of a provincial secretary who has control over two or three provinces; that of the Chihli Department only has control of one province. Each provincial secretary will endeavour his utmost to push on the progress of his provinces, and each provincial secretary will be the rival of each other provincial secretary. If the Home Office is not divided into eight departments, the Minister for Home can never be able to correctly and minutely govern the eighteen provinces himself, for it would be like all Europe being administered by one home minister! So the Minister for Home is well assisted by eight provincial secretaries or under-ministers. The Grand Secretary being assistant minister for home.

The Foreign Minister deals with affairs pertaining to foreign countries only, and the Minister for the Colonial Empire with the affairs of the Colonial Empire. The Officer Commanding the Troops of the Republic of China has supreme control of military affairs, and supreme command of the army; the Lord High Admiral of China has supreme control and command of the navy. The Treasurer of China keeps the income of the state, and pays the disbursements of the state. The Attorney-General drafts out state laws for the State Parliament to pass. He is to give legal advice to any ministers of state or to any ministers of the Grand State Council. The Lord Chief Justice of China is the only judge having a seat in council. He may be styled the Minister of Justice. If an appeal is made to the President

against the decision of the Lord Chief Justice of China, he shall not sit in the State Council, but one of his deputies shall do so, failing which, the Attorney-General may sit. The State Censor, and all the censor-generals and censors have no seats in any council throughout China, they are therefore like the judges, free to act and free to exercise their functions.

HOW THE COLONIAL EMPIRE OUGHT TO BE GOVERNED.

The mode of governing Manchuria will be on the same principle as a province in China Proper is governed. The rest of the Colonial Empire is to be governed on the same principle as a department or province in China Proper is governed.

Great Britain ought to be willing to cede Burmah to China, taking into consideration that, China by handing over the reins of power to Great Britain, will exalt her to be admittedly the greatest nation on the face of the earth during the infancy of China; who, to attain her majority would at least take about one score and five years. The cession of Upper and Lower Burmah which were won with little cost of blood and silver, will commemorate the great era of the reformation of China, and the invitation of Great Britain to become her administrator. A great event in history such as this ought to be followed with the cession or retrocession of territories. As Great Britain has enough of territories, Great Britain ought not to be reluctant to cede the whole of Burmah to China,—for there may be a time when Great Britain may have, like the Romans, to contract the limits of her extensive empire. The Anglo-Saxon ought not to forget, that he is only a small nation. Upon the cession of Upper and Lower Burmah to China, the Republic of China will duly ratify the author's will or earnest desire.

With regard to Tonquin and Formosa, if one department of China is duly reformed according to the author's scheme, the people of these two countries might grow to be discontented to live under foreign flags. There might be constant insurrections and other troubles given to the Governments of these two places; and, if the Governments of these two countries were to take extreme measures to pacify the people, China will have to intervene, which might result in the

breaking of hostilities. But if France and Japan are willing to retrocede these two territories, China will take their acts into due consideration.

With regard to Corea, she will be a vassal of China as before, and China will not allow any nation to interfere with her or whatever China may do to her. Woe unto the nation who interferes!

China will see that, the approval of the author's scheme will be territories recovered; but the non-approval of which may lead to further territories being lost; or one day even the "Break-up of China" may take place.

THE MANDARIN CHURCH OF CHINA.

At present the Christian religion is divided into three great sects; the Roman Catholic, the Church of England, and the Church of Scotland. The Pope of Rome is the head of the Roman Catholics; the Archbishop of Canterbury the head of the Church of England; and the Synod of Scotland governs the Presbyterians. Formal permissions will be obtained from the heads of these churches to allow the President and all the Christian Chinese to worship their ancestral tablets; so as to prevent the Christian religion from being looked upon by the Chinese people as a most abominable religion, and a religion which teaches the Christian Chinese to renounce their parents and ancestors, inasmuch as they do not observe the inevitable posthumous rite. If China has adopted Buddhism from India, and Mahomedanism from Arabia,—China ought also to adopt the Christian religion from the great powers of Europe, so long as it does not, like Buddhism and Mahomedanism prevent the Chinese people from worshipping their ancestral tablets. The most costly and the finest cathedral will be built entirely at the expense of the Government in every reformed city and town to enable the mandarins to worship Jehovah on Sundays. The Mandarin Church is a standard church. Subscriptions and donations can be raised by the Christian Chinese to build their own churches and pay their own ministers to preach to them. To spend millions of taels for fine cathedral buildings is wisdom seeking; but to spend millions of taels for battleship building is to acquire weapons of war which, without wisdom and knowledge, is useless to China. Fine cathedral building may cause Europe and America to revere China, though not battleship building.

THE REFORMATION DAY.

The day shall be a great era in the history of China, for the history of China shall speak of events before the Reformation or after the Reformation; and China shall be divided into two parts, modern China and ancient China. All reformed places should be called modern China, and all unreformed places ancient China.

O Republic of China! immediately the President announces his intention of becoming Christian to his ministers, and of governing according to the author's scheme, electricity will at once perform its urgent and important duty of conveying the joyful tidings to the Christian continents of Europe, America and Australia, as well as to all Christian churches in every nook and corner wherever it can travel throughout the world, and the bells of churches shall toll for great joy; and all churches shall offer special prayers for the President.

THE DISEASES OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE.

It is now discovered that the Chinaman is suffering chiefly from weakness of brain and general debility, and the medicine to cure these diseases must be such as will invigorate his nervous system. The treatment of the physician would not be right if he is to prescribe for the Chinaman medicine to strengthen his stomach instead of his brain and nervous system. The establishment of a university in China by the Peking Government is to introduce into the heads of the Chinese students the lore of Europe, with the view to the lore of Europe producing learned and capable men who will be considered able to save and duly govern the country. This is like prescribing medicine to strengthen the stomach when a Chinaman is suffering from weakness of the brain. Can the patient ever be cured if he is thus treated? Brain tonic must be the medicine for cerebral weakness; and the brain tonic is—essence of Holy Bible. To cure the diseases of the Chinaman takes sixty per cent. of essence of Holy Bible. Iron which is a well-known strengthening medicine will remedy the general debility, and it only occupies twenty per cent. according to the author's prescription; and extract of Western lore which will help to cure the diseases of the Chinaman takes also only twenty per cent. Essence of Holy Bible occupies the greater part of the medicine to be administered to poor and dying China—a medicine neither the President nor the four hundred millions of China have any knowledge of.

The physician to cure China must not be an ordinary one, for he must be a specialist, and a member of the divine institute or college, otherwise any attempt to cure china must be a failure. If the President will ask any of the mandarins, literati, merchants or school boys what would save a broken-down empire, most probably every one of them would tell the President that *iron* would. If the question is such an easy one for any one to answer, then China does not require any special physician to cure her diseases, she would long ago have been strong and healthy, capable of improving her people, modernizing her country, and maintaining the integrity of her empire, instead of leaving the empire to be attacked and defeated and portions of the empire sliced off. The mandarins of the Reformed Government will hold divine services in the holy apartment of a mandarin hotel morning and evening, which is administering the indispensable and most efficacious remedy as prescribed by the author for China twice a day.

THE THREE BIBLICAL TEXTS.

O China! the Holy Bible teaches us that wisdom is better than weapons of war. China has not been seeking for wisdom, but she has been spending as much money as she could afford in purchasing foreign weapons of war, and the result has been that her foreign weapons of war are allowed to rust; and worse than this, China does not understand the proper use of her foreign weapons of war, for want of wisdom. Of what use are foreign weapons of war to China if she has no wisdom? Again, it is not weapons of war that can make a nation great, but righteousness that exalteth a nation. If Great Britain which is the most powerful nation in the world is unjust, cruel and inhuman, would she be respected as she is at present, and has been in the past, by all the nations of Europe? So China has to study righteousness as well as to seek wisdom, that she may become a great and respected nation. If China seeks the lore of Europe, why not the religion of Europe as well? for the lore of Europe comes from one source, that is, from the Holy Bible. If the mind of Europe had gone on thinking as anciently that the sun and the moon were gods and ought to be worshipped, the former on Sunday, and the latter on Monday,—Europe would not have made astronomy a study. If the mind of Europe had gone on thinking that Woden, the god of war, could help an army to win battles, Europe would not have made such

improvement in military warfare as she has done, and there would not have been founded military colleges, because every king would earnestly beseech and rely upon Woden to lead his army to victory. If the mind of Europe had gone on thinking that Thor was the god of thunder, air, storm and rain, there would not have been established in Europe a branch of study known as physical geography. If the mind of Europe had gone on thinking that a dead body was to be feared, Europe would not have ventured to have held so many post-mortem examinations of human bodies as to have made the medical science of Europe the most advanced in the world. In order to obtain the beginning of wisdom we must fear the Lord, that is to say, we must do what Jehovah commands us to do in the Holy Bible, and not act against it, like loyal subjects obeying the laws of a king. If we have a knowledge of Jehovah we have understanding, as the last text says; and if we have no knowledge of Jehovah, then we have no understanding. The President and his mandarins and the people of China (except those who are Christians) have *no* knowledge of Jehovah,—then the President and his mandarins and people all have *no* understanding. Hence, the largest empire in the world with four hundred millions of people is *falling* instead of *progressing*, in contrast to the Christian nations of Europe and America.

CHINA'S GREAT RAILWAY TO EUROPE.

This great railway of China will not be built until China is powerful enough. Probably this railway can be commenced after one province—the province of Hunan,—has been completely reformed, and China's military officers have attained the rank of major, and her naval officers the rank of commander. The building of this railway would place China in an independent position of the Russian Siberian railway. At any rate, one of these days, China will build a railway penetrating as far west as to Chinese Turkestan; and China may as well continue its length until it connects with Europe. The railway will traverse from Eastern Turkestan through Bokhara, Persia, Asia Minor, to Constantinople. The advantages to be derived from this great railway are, that China may be connected with Europe closer, and enter Europe with ease, not for the purpose of conquering Europe, but, so that the civilisation of Europe may be rapidly poured into China, and European goods and machines to a large extent introduced into China; for we require foreign goods to aid us to improve our skill and comfort. Hitherto China has

made no clock, no sewing machine, no printing press, no steam engine, nor any other mechanical instruments and machines of great importance, for art is very poorly practised in China as compared with Europe, particularly mechanical art, while of important inventions there is none at all in China. So all kinds of European goods, machines, instruments and manufactures will do China enormous good, and bring on China a secondary blessing. It may be thought by the President, that Europe would soon be enriched by all the reformed parts of China being thrown open to European trade; but, as the Chinese are the most industrious people in the world, there need not be any fear of the wealth of China being drained out into Europe; for the Chinaman will before long, learn to manufacture nearly all the goods, machines and instruments which have been imported and introduced into China; and, as fast as Europe will fill her purses, China will fill hers too by sending over to Europe in exchange Chinese goods and manufactures. The introduction of European machines and instruments into China is particularly to be prized; for this would, in fact, be introducing to the Chinese people the great and admirable skill of Europe. When this great railway of China is completed, the trade of China with Europe would increase immensely, and the revenue derived from this great railway will be an enormous one. And, if this railway is not built, nor China reformed and governed according to the author's scheme, the great trade being carried on between a Republic of over four hundred millions of people, and a great manufacturing continent, will fill the purse of the Russian Siberian railway. With regard to the gigantic capital which will be required for the construction of this railway, by the time it is to be built, China will have been able to raise the fund in China, without having to borrow it from Europe or America; for if China is governed according to the author's scheme, China will even be able to lend money to Europe or America.

THE NEW CAPITAL.

It is essential that a new capital be built, for the purpose of governing the reformed parts of China, and the President can stay at Peking or come to the new capital, or have two residences, the one serving as a change, like the sovereigns of Europe, who often have changes of air; and this, according to Western medical science is very conducive to health. The new metropolis will be the finest capital in the world, better than London, Paris, Berlin or St. Petersburg. It is to be the

centre of politics, commerce, education, art, science, wealth, etc. Lake Tungting will be deepened and made the most picturesque lake in the world, where the most superb palaces will be erected. On special days state balls or banquets can be given, and the steward of the mandarin hotel will entertain the guests of state who are to include the foreign ambassadors and their wives, foreign noblemen, generals and admirals, all the commissioned officers of the foreign squadrons on the China station, all prominent and eminent men whom the President may be pleased to invite. To celebrate the special days or occasions of so great a nation whose continent-like empire is reforming, must be the pleasantest duty of every one living in the reformed parts of China; and, the day must be one of the most enjoyable in the reformed parts of China. There will be established at Lake Tungting many Government shipbuilding yards for constructing Government war vessels, from the smallest torpedo-boat to the largest battleship. Arsenalns will also be established on the lake near the new capital which will supply the army and navy of the Reformed Government with all the articles of war, and the Reformed Government will be independent of the supply from Europe or America. The merchants will undoubtedly establish steamer and sailing-vessel building yards. Several other cities or towns will be built on the shore of the lake to make the lake look more picturesque, and to add more pleasures and enjoyments to the residents of the new capital. Splendid steamers will ply in the lake, between the new capital and the new cities and towns on the lake. The mandarin hotel will be the largest and most superb hotel throughout China. It will be nearly as magnificent as the presidential palace. The state parliament building will be a very attractive house in the new capital, it will be the largest and finest parliamentary building in the world.

Inasmuch as the new capital situated on Lake Tungting, will be adorned with the presence of Chinese and foreign war vessels; on special days the harbour would present the gayest appearance when all the war vessels, Chinese and foreign, and all the mercantile steamers and sailing vessels dress-ship. There need not be any fear of a naval attack on the new capital; for the place will be well defended with numerous torpedoes, from the mouth of the Yangtse-kiang to the lake, and a large flotilla of gunboats and torpedo boats. In case of any attempt to attack the new capital of China with ships of war, the enemy's fleet would be shattered to atoms or sunk

to the bottom of the Yangtse-kiang;—for the soldiers that will defend the new capital will not be like the soldiers who defend Peking, and those who defended China in the past; but the soldiers of the Reformed Government will fight one against one of any soldiers of Europe or America, whether of great powers or of small powers. For the present, distinguished British engineer generals will be given the important commands of the military engineers of the Yangtse-kiang, until our engineer officers have attained the rank of major-general. As Peking is situated in the extreme north of China, it can never suit to be the centre of politics, commerce, education, art, science, wealth, etc., especially if China is reforming. How many of the four hundred millions would care to go up to the extreme north for the aforesaid purposes? The proposed new capital is situated just in the centre of the four hundred millions of busy and industrious people, and the railway lines from the new capital when spread to the eighteen provinces will produce a view like a spider's web in the future map of China. As Hunan has furnished China with so many high officials, how happy the news must be to those whose homes are in that province, to hear that the reformation of China is to begin from that province, and the new capital of China also to be in that province; and, the number of superb mansions and palaces based on European architecture to be erected by those high officials, who are in active service or have retired, and by the wealthy people of that province must be many.

There will also be built in the new capital the finest and the most costly cathedral in the world, which will indicate that the Christian doctrine will be the state religion of China, which alone has the power of reforming China to a very large extent, that is to say, to the extent that China will not be the least behind Europe; and that her integrity will be respected, and she no longer will be despised by the nations of Europe. For immediately the Republican Government sanctions the author's scheme, China will be the paramount power of the world. But, let our policy be—forgive and forget, for this is in accordance with the Christian doctrine. If we were to revenge the nations who have done us harm, the bloodshed would be tremendous. China must live the strictest Christian life,—for this is the only thing which would cause Europe and America to heartily revere her; not the sword nor cannon, nor battleship, nor the might of China that can do this. O China! pray, sanction at once the author's scheme, and China will wield the sceptre of her great Republic all over the world!

PART III.

THE ARMY.

INFANTRY.

Every infantry regiment shall be 1,000 strong with 50 more men to place those who may be ill, dead or unfit for duty; and the full strength of an infantry regiment of 1,000 rank and file may always be kept up. A regiment is divided into five companies; 200 men shall form a company. Each regiment shall have 60 bandsmen, one State Flag and one regimental colour. The following are the ranks of officers in an infantry, artillery and military engineer regiments:—

Title.	Function.	Distinguishing Rank.
Colonel	Commander of a regiment ..	1 Major's star and 2 captain's stars
Lt.-colonel ..	2nd in command; wing officer	1 Major's star and 1 captain's star
Major	3rd do. do ..	1 Large gold star set with a flat red button
Captain	Commander of a company ..	3 Gold stars
Lieutenant ..	do. $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	2 do.
Sub-lieutenant ..	do. $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	1 do.
Deputy-sub-lieutenant*	Asst. do. $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	1 black circle on a square gold badge

MANDARIN OFFICERS.

The mandarin officers in an infantry regiment are one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, five captains, five lieutenants and six sub-lieutenants; one bandmaster who is one of the mandarin officers of a regiment, making in all 18 mandarin officers who are assisted with 10 deputy-sub-lieutenants. The post of bandmaster will be held by a mandarin

* Given to the rank.

officer until a non-commissioned officer of the band can pass the examination of a bandmaster. The pay is 80 taels per mensem, which can be drawn by a mandarin officer as long as he holds the post.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

There are two sergeant-majors in a company, one in charge of each half company. They wear swords,[†] and each has under him 3 sergeants, 3 corporals and 6 lance-corporals. Altogether there are 10 sergeant-majors, 30 sergeants, 30 corporals and 60 lance-corporals, making in all 130 non-commissioned officers in an infantry regiment of 1,000 strong.

UNIFORM.

An infantry regiment wears uniform of any colours not exceeding three—one the colour of the coat, and two the colours of its facings; and the trousers of all infantries of every province shall be of one colour, that is, light blue; and the leggings or putties shall be black. All helmets of the infantries of every province shall also be of one colour—light blue, with gold ornament on front, each province having its own distinguishing badge; and all helmets to be of the British type. All caps to be of the Chinese fashion—broad on top, and with a roundish tassel in the centre like a Scotch cap; the colour of the cap to be black, and the tassel red. Sashes of all colours are worn by the officers, for example, officers wearing reddish coats will wear bluish sashes; and officers wearing bluish or dark-coloured coats will wear reddish sashes.

PAY.

Deputy-sub-lieutenant	...	75	taels per mensem.
Sergeant-major	...	25	"
Sergeant	...	20	"
Corporal	...	12	"
Lance-corporal	...	10	"
Private	...	8	"

[†] The sergeant-majors of every branch of the army wear four gold stripes very much smaller than the stripes worn by the rest of the non-commissioned officers. The stripes are to be worn on both sides of the arms. All sergeant-majors of every branch of the army wear a sword. Silk and belt sashes are not to be worn below the rank of sergeant—the former is worn by the combatants, and the latter by the non-combatants.

Estimated monthly pay of an infantry regiment.

860 Privates at 8 taels	...	...	...	6,880
50 Extra privates	...	...	...	400
130 Non-commissioned officers	...	...	...	1,810
10 Deputy-sub-lieutenants	...	...	...	750
1 Bandmaster, 1 band sergeant-major,	}	...		149
1 band sergeant and 2 corporals				
Total taels				<u>9,989</u>

HOW INFANTRY REGIMENTS ARE TO BE RAISED.

They will thus be raised and called :—

Name of Regiment.				Name of department where it is raised.		No. of regiment raised in the said department.	
1st Hunan Infantry				..	Yochau	..	1st
2nd	do.	..	..	Lanchau	..	1st
3rd	do.	..	..	Changchau	..	1st
4th	do.	..	..	Yochau	..	2nd
5th	do.	..	..	Lanchau	..	2nd
6th	do.	..	..	Yochau	..	3rd
7th	do.	..	..	Lanchau	..	3rd
8th	do.	..	..	Changchau	..	2nd
9th	do.	..	..	Yochau	..	4th
10th	do.	..	..	Changchau	..	3rd
11th	do.	..	..	Suchau	..	1st
12th	do.	..	..	Yochau	..	5th

The infantry regiments of other provinces will in like manner be raised, and styled after the names of the provinces wherein they are raised.

ARTILLERY. (ART.)

Artillery is also divided into regiments of 1,000 strong each, with 50 more extra men, like an infantry regiment, and divided also into five companies of 200 men each. The

number of mandarin officers are one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, five captains, each to command a company, five lieutenants and six sub-lieutenants, making in all 20 mandarin officers with 10 deputy-sub-lieutenants. 60 bandsmen, one State Flag and one regimental colour. The number of non-commissioned officers is about the same as that of an infantry regiment. The uniform is deep blue coat with red and yellow facings—a broad red facing on front. The colour of the trousers is also deep blue, and the leggings black. The helmet is black, and ornamented with gold, and is of the German pattern; the cap—red, lined with yellow, and an officer's with gold, and is of the former British artillery type. The artilleries of the 18 provinces shall wear one uniform. The pay of the artillery is more than the infantry, and the following is the rate of their pay:—

Deputy-sub-lieutenant	...	80	taels per mensem.
Sergeant-major	...	27	do.
Sergeant	...	22	do.
Corporal	...	14	do.
Bombardier	...	12	do.
Gunner	...	9	do.

HOW TO RAISE ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.

They are thus to be raised and called:—

Name of Regiment.	No. of coy.	Name of department where a coy. is raised.		No. of coy. raised in the said department.
1st Hunan Artillery	1	Yochau	.. ..	1st
	2	Lanchau	.. ..	1st
	3	Changchau	.. ..	1st
	4	Yochau	.. ..	2nd
	5	Sunchau	.. ..	1st
2nd Hunan Artillery	1	Lanchau	.. ..	2nd
	2	Yochau	.. ..	3rd
	3	Changchau	.. ..	2nd
	4	Su-in-chau	.. ..	1st
	5	Sunchau	.. ..	2nd

The artillery regiments of other provinces will in like manner be raised, and will be styled after the names of the provinces wherein they are raised, like the infantry regiments.

MILITARY ENGINEERS (M.E.).

Each province shall raise only one regiment of military engineers to be called after the name of the province wherein it is raised. The regiment is to be divided into an unlimited number of companies of 200 men each, and is therefore the largest regiment. A company is to be commanded by a major; and a lieutenant-colonel or colonel commands upwards of one company. Each regiment shall have 80 bandsmen, one State Flag, and one regimental colour which will generally be stationed at headquarters. If the colours go to war they must be accompanied by at least three companies of military engineers. The engineer draws infantry pay; but for certain work done, they get extra pay which makes their income sometimes more than the infantry or artillery. The military engineers of every province shall wear one uniform which shall be green, with scarlet and yellow facings—the scarlet being broad and the yellow narrow on both sides; deep blue trousers and black leggings or putties; red helmet and light blue band,—the helmet to be of the British type; and a red cap lined with black of the type of the former British infantry cap.

A regiment of military engineers will thus be raised :—

Name of Regiment.	No. of coy.	Name of department where a coy. is raised.			No. of coy. raised in the said department.
Hunan Military Engineer.	1	Yochau	..	..	1st
	2	Changchau	..	..	1st
	3	Sunchau	..	..	1st
	4	Yochau	..	..	2nd
	5	Changchau	..	..	2nd
	6	Yochau	..	..	3rd
	7	Su-in-chau	..	..	1st

Name of Regiment.	No. of coy.	Name of department where a coy. is raised.			No. of coy. raised in the said department.
Hunan Military Engineer— <i>Cont.</i>	8	Changchau	..	..	3rd
	9	Sunchau	..	..	2nd
	10	Yochau	..	..	4th
	11	Changchau	..	..	4th
	12	Yochau	..	..	5th

MOUNTED TROOPS.

Six hundred horses shall form one horse regiment, and 150 horses one company. The mandarin officers of a horse regiment shall be one colonel or lieutenant-colonel, two majors, four captains, four lieutenants, and four sub-lieutenants, with one of the mandarin officers as bandmaster—making in all 15 mandarin officers. There shall be four deputy-sub-lieutenants, one in each company. The number of non-commissioned officers in a company shall be one sergeant-major, three sergeants and six corporals—50 men and horses shall be under one sergeant assisted by two corporals. The uniform of horse regiments need not be defined—it is of various colours and types. A regiment shall have 50 bandsmen, one State Flag, and one regimental colour. The pay will be about the same as for the artillery. It will follow the practice of an artillery regiment as to the manner of being raised,—the name of the regiment,—the department in which a company is raised,—and the number of companies raised in the said department.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS (A.M.C.).

Like the military engineer only one medical regiment will be raised in each province, to be called after the name of the province wherein it is raised. A regiment shall be divided into unlimited number of companies of 100 men each. The number of non-commissioned officers in a company is to be very large; and they are to be dressers and compounders. The uniform of the army medical corps in every province shall be scarlet coat with black and blue facings; the trousers deep blue, and the leggings black; the helmet to be

of the British type, light yellow, with red band. The cap shall be yellow lined with green, of the British former artillery cap type. The officers shall wear light blue belt, white in the middle, instead of the silk sash worn by the combatant officers. All privates and non-commissioned officers wear a gold Chinese character on a round black field which means *medical* on the upper arm, and the stripes of non-commissioned officers shall be worn on the lower arm. A medical regiment has no band, no State Flag and no regimental colour.

The ranks in the army medical corps are as follows :—

Title.	Function.	To rank with.	Distinguishing mark.
Surgeon-general	Head of a medical regiment	Major-general	3 broad stripes and 1 St. Peter's cross
Brigade-surgeon	..	Colonel ..	3 broad stripes
Lt.-brigade-surgeon	..	Lt.-colonel ..	2 broad stripes
Company-surgeon	Surgeon in command of a medical company	Major ..	1 broad stripe
Regimental-surgeon	Surgeon attached to a regiment in time of peace	Captain ..	3 stripes
First surgeon ..	..	Lieutenant ..	2 do.
Second surgeon ..	..	Sub-lieutenant	1 stripe
Assistant surgeon *	..	Dep.-sub-lieutenant.	1 gold circle on a square black badge

All stripes and crosses to be of gold, the former to be on black badge, and both are worn on the shoulder-straps without interfering with the provincial colours which every soldier and officer irrespective of branch has to wear.

PAY.

NON-MANDARIN OFFICERS.

Surgeon-general	...	...	600	taels per mensem.
Brigade-surgeon	...	...	350	do.
Lt.-brigade-surgeon	...	...	250	do.
Company surgeon	...	...	200	do.

* Given to the rank.

Regimental-surgeon	...	...	175	taels per mensem.
First surgeon	...	...	140	do.
Second surgeon	...	...	120	do.
Assistant-surgeon	...	...	100	do.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant-major	...	...	30	taels per mensem.
Sergeant	...	...	25	do.
Corporal	...	...	20	do.
Lance-corporal	...	...	15	do.
Private	...	...	12	do.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS (A.S.C.).

The army service corps is also divided into regiments and each province shall raise one regiment. A regiment is divided into companies of 150 men each, the number of companies being unlimited. The uniform is black, with red collar, red at end of sleeves, and yellow facings; deep blue trousers and thin red stripes; and black leggings. The helmet is to be brown, with a bay band, and of the British type. The cap is green, lined with yellow, (that of the officers being gold) and is of the former British artillery type. Officers wear light red belt instead of silk sash. The pay of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the army service corps is about the same as the officers and non-commissioned officers of the army medical corps. The army service corps has no band nor any colours. The Military College will have a separate branch for the training of men who desire to become officers of the army service corps. The ranks of the army service corps are as follows:—

Title.	Function.	To rank with.	Distinguishing mark.
Commissary-general ..	Head of the control department of a province	Major-general	1 large white star* and 2 white horses forming a coat-of-arms
Brigade-commissary ..	..	Colonel ..	1 large white star and 2 small white stars †

* A company-commissary's (or a major's) star.

† A commissary's (or a captain's) stars.

Title.	Function.	To rank with.	Distinguishing mark.
Lt.-brigade-commissary	..	Lt.-colonel ..	1 large white star and 1 small white star.
Company-commissary	..	Major ..	1 large white star
First commissary	Captain ..	3 small white stars.
Second commissary	Lieutenant ..	2 do
Sub-commissary	Sub-lieutenant	1 small white star.
Dep.-sub-commissary *	..	Dep.-sub-lieutenant.	1 white circle on a gold badge.

All stars and horses to be worn on the shoulder straps. All commissariat officers, non-commissioned officers and men are to receive the same pay as the medical branch.

PROVINCIAL COLOURS.

Each province shall have two colours which are to be worn on the shoulder-straps of all officers and soldiers of every branch of the army,—one colour being in the middle, and another on the sides, the colour in the middle called the principal colour being broader than the colour on the sides. A soldier is distinguished chiefly by the colours of his province, but an officer is to wear the colours of any province according to the regiment he is posted to. To distinguish the number of a regiment, brass Arabic figures are worn on the shoulder-straps of a soldier. A general officer wears no provincial colours; but wears *one* colour on his shoulder-straps. An infantry general wears black shoulder-straps; artillery red; military engineer blue; army medical corps green; and army service corps pink.

The following are the colours of the eighteen provinces:—

Name of Province.			Principal Colour.	Side Colour.
Shantung †	..	..	Green	Yellow
Shansi	}	.. ..	Do.	Red

* Given to the rank.

† The bracket shows that the two provinces are sister provinces.

Name of Province.			Principal Colour.			Side Colour.
Kiangsu	}	.. ..	Black	.. ..	Yellow	
Kiangsi	}	.. ..	Do.	.. ..	Red	
Hupeh	}	.. ..	Red	.. ..	Yellow	
Hunan	}	.. ..	Do.	.. ..	Green	
Kwangtung	}	.. ..	Blue	.. ..	Yellow	
Kwangsi	}	.. ..	Do.	.. ..	Red	
Chihli		.. ..	Yellow	.. ..	Do	
Honan		.. ..	White	.. ..	Blue	
Nganhwui		.. ..	Light blue	.. ..	White	
Chehkiang		.. ..	Yellow	.. ..	Blue	
Fuhkien		.. ..	White	.. ..	Red	
Yunnan		.. ..	Pink	.. ..	Green	
Kweichau		.. ..	Light blue	.. ..	Yellow	
Shensi		.. ..	Light green	.. ..	Red	
Kansuh		.. ..	Pink	.. ..	Light blue	
Sz'chuan		.. ..	Bay	.. ..	Yellow	

BATTLE FLAGS.

The battle flags of the army of the Reformed Government of China bear the seal of state and the date when they were granted to the regiment. They are given by the State Parliament. All battle flags are to be made of provincial colours,—one being the colour of the field or principal colour, and another the colour of the fringe or side colour. The State Flag of a regiment is distinguished by its fringe. If the provincial colours are red and green, the colours of the fringe shall also be red and green. So every regimental colour and every State Flag of a regiment can easily indicate the province. All battle colours shall be duly preserved by their respective regiments. If a regiment lose any of its colours, it shall not obtain a new one until after fifteen years. All battle colours given by the State Parliament shall

go through the ceremony of sprinkling with the blood of a goat or kid. The ceremony is as follows:—A goat or a kid is killed in the presence of the regiment, and its blood is sprinkled on both sides of the battle colours. The flags are then saluted by the regiment and trooped, and a *feu de joie* fired. No prayers will be offered—for the performance of the aforesaid ceremony would be sufficient to consecrate the colours. If a guard-of-honour is furnished for an imperial or royal personage, both of the battle colours of the regiment which furnishes the guard shall be carried; but for an ordinary personage, only the regimental colour shall be carried.

Field colours are flags made of bunting, bearing exact imitations of the battle colours of the regiment, but without the fringe, and is bordered with provincial side colour. They are carried in the field when a colour regiment has sham fights, and when it is not desirable to carry the battle colours. Ornamental knobs may be fixed to the pole of the flags. Every colour regiment has therefore field colours. If a regiment loses a battle colour, field colour shall be its substitute. A regiment may have as many field colours as it likes. If a field colour has done achievements in battle, the State Parliament may allow it to be fringed according to the colours of its province as a token of great honour to it.

UNIFORMS.

All uniforms shall be tight and shaped like the uniforms of European troops. All shoes shall be of leather, such as are worn by European troops.

BARRACKS.

All regular troops are to be quartered in barracks which will be built for them, and no soldiers nor any officers shall be permitted to reside elsewhere. Separate barracks will be erected for the officers and non-commissioned officers.

FOOD.

The food of a soldier shall consist of beef, rice, bread and cheese. There shall be two meals in a day. Bread or biscuits, tea and sugar will be given in the morning. A coffee shop may be kept by each regiment for the sale of coffee and cocoa, etc., among the men at night. Bread is a more convenient food for soldiers in the field than rice. Rice has to be boiled when wanted, at least twice or thrice a day; whereas

bread when once baked will last for a few days. Bread and cheese is not only a simple and more convenient food for soldiers when in the field, but they form a substantial food. Beer and stout will be introduced, as they make good soldiers—for they may be called the soldier's ale.

EDUCATION.

The officers of a regiment shall be responsible for the education of their men which shall consist of the following:—(1) Reading and writing Romanized Chinese correctly; (2) Elementary Chinese characters; (3) Elementary arithmetic; (4) Geography of the world; (5) Elementary history of England; (6) Elementary history of China; (7) Elementary theology. No soldier shall receive his full pay until he has passed all the above subjects and received his army school certificate. Two taels per month shall be kept behind until a soldier has fully passed all the required subjects.

A non-commissioned officer has to pass a higher examination. The subjects are as follows:—(1) Read and write Chinese characters; (2) Arithmetic; (3) Political and commercial geography of the world; (4) Outlines of history of England; (5) Outlines of history of China; (6) Elementary physical geography; (7) Outlines of the Pentateuch and the four Gospels.

A deputy-sub-lieutenant has to pass the following:—(1) Read and write Chinese characters fairly well; (2) The whole arithmetic; (3) Commercial and political geography of the world; (4) Physiography; (5) Human anatomy and physiology; (6) History of England; (7) Outlines of the history of Europe; (8) History of China; (9) The Pentateuch, the four Gospels, and the Acts of the Apostles; (10) Music; (11) Military subjects.

A deputy-sub-lieutenant's examination is open to all non-commissioned officers and soldiers. The examination will be held half-yearly, and those who pass shall be entitled to wear a rosette on the breast as a mark of honour. The infantry shall wear yellow and red rosettes; artillery—red and green; military engineer—white and red; medical corps—green and yellow; and army service corps—pink and blue. The rosettes may be worn every day at the pleasure of the winners until they are appointed deputy-sub-lieutenants. The education a deputy-sub-lieutenant receives, and the pay he draws, and intercourse with the military mandarins, all these

would elevate him to be quite a gentleman; and it may be at times the military mandarins of his regiment will be pleased to invite him to breakfast or dinner with a view of showing him the refinedness of a modern gentleman. So in the army of the Reformed Government of China, numerous soldiers can become gentlemen, whether they have seen active service or whether they have never been to war; and, in no armies of Europe or America will the soldiers be better treated than the soldiers of the Reformed Government of China.

A rosetted soldier gets no additional pay for his rosette; and as many men as can pass the examination may be rosetted. Vacancies in the regulars will be filled according to seniority. It will be of the greatest importance to the army of the Reformed Government to have on hand a large number of rosetted soldiers; for, in time of scarcity and need of military mandarins, the rosetted men can at once fill the vacancies and supply the want of the Military Office in the capacity of deputy-sub-lieutenants. With a large body of rosetted men—a large auxiliary force can at any time be raised by the Military Office. So all good colonels and officers of a regiment ought to make it their duties to use their pens as zealously as their swords. The school hours shall not exceed three a day. Only the officers of the army of the Reformed Government of China are made to work and sweat like the civil mandarins and all other Government servants,—while the military officers of Europe have very little to do.

RELIGION.

Military chaplains will be appointed to conduct divine services among soldiers in garrisons, and from one company to another, but they will not be attached to each particular regiment,—for all officers are supposed to be able to assist in theological work—a work which greatly helps to make their men good soldiers. It will never do for the great military mandarins of the Reformed Government of China to command ignorant, dark-minded and superstitious men, who perhaps might also think that the inundations caused by the Hoangho are the acts of a mischievous god concealed in that river, as a leading viceroy of China in his memorial to the Throne regarding the disasters caused by the Hoangho has said. The glorious troops of the Reformed Government may hold the same idea of other rivers in the field of battle, and this might prevent them from boldly crossing a river when ordered to do so by the clear-headed unsuperstitious and learned commanders of the Reformed Government. Without

theology there is nothing which China can boast of. A regiment may be intended to kill, but a regiment of the Reformed Government of China is an itinerary school doing good work to assist the reformation of the Chinese Republic. The wives of soldiers who are allowed to marry, and their children, will be under the immediate care of the wives of the officers, who will see that they are brought up also to be people of new spirit and of new blood like the civil and military mandarins.

OFFICERS.

Officers are divided into two divisions—mandarin officers and non-mandarin officers. The former are combatant; and the latter non-combatant. A mandarin officer shall receive no pay excepting twenty taels per month for his mess, and a gold sword-of-honour which will be given to him by the State Parliament; and no mandarin officer shall retain his gold sword-of-honour unless he has served up to the rank of captain. All gold swords-of-honour are numbered. Only general officers are to be paid, the reason being to prevent them from applying for civil posts of emolument.

Every mandarin officer shall, like the civil mandarins, deposit 50,000 taels with the Treasurer of China which money must be really bequeathed to him; and, any withdrawal of which shall disqualify him to be a mandarin officer; but he may continue to serve the army as a non-mandarin officer.

All mandarin officers must be educated and brought up in the Mandarin School and Military College, so that they all may, like the civil mandarins, have new spirit and new blood. Their education is to include English, French, and German, so that all military mandarins may be able to watch the political situation of Europe as well as the civil mandarins, and have a good knowledge of the organization, discipline and tactics of the principal armies of the Continent of Warriors, and to watch all military progress which may be made in that continent from time to time. Besides, should the army of the Reformed Government of China have occasion to enter Europe, direct communications can be made with the belligerent, as all the mandarin officers will be able to speak, read and write the principal languages of that continent.

After a mandarin officer has served up to the rank of colonel, and has been in command of a regiment for six years he must retire in order to make room for others to be promoted,

and on retiring he shall be entitled to a knighthood of the third class. With the exception of a gold sword-of-honour, and his mess being paid for by his country, this is the only reward a mandarin officer will receive for his volunteering to serve his country in the regular army nearly all the days of his life. If a mandarin officer, for his services is created a knight (Kt) before retiring, on retiring he shall be a K.T.G.; and if he is a K.T.G. before retiring, he shall be a K.Th.G., on retiring;—one knighthood being specially allowed to a mandarin officer for his having served up to the rank of colonel. If a mandarin officer who has not served up to the full term required has to retire on the ground of ill health or on any other grounds, his case will be taken into consideration by the President whether the knighthood should or not be granted to him. But no officer shall be entitled to a knighthood unless he has served up to the rank of major.

If a mandarin officer be killed in battle, or in the execution of his duties, the title of knighthood, to which he would have been entitled on completing his term of service, if he had not been killed, shall be conferred on his next-of-kin, whether a man or a woman. For this purpose every mandarin officer has to leave his last will with the Military Office in order that the knighthood to which he will be entitled to may be conferred on the proper party, in the event of his death.

RANKS AND UNIFORMS OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

There are five ranks which are as follows:—

Titles.	Distinguishing Ranks.	Uniforms.
Field-marshal ..	4 gold swords forming 2 St. Peter's crosses and 1 gold sword.	Yellow coat, helmet of any colour with yellow and red, or yellow and green, or yellow and blue plumes as may be preferred—the yellow being outside. Gold waist belt, ribbon sash of any one or two colours for full dress, one colour being on both sides of the sash, and both colours to be of equal breadth. The field dress is simple. Yellow coat thinly lined with any one or two colours as may be preferred. Sash of any one colour, such as worn by the infantry or artillery officers. The cap is to be of the type of British cocked hat, with plumes as above prescribed. Any military cap may be worn ordinarily.

Titles.	Distinguishing Ranks.	Uniforms.
General ..	4 gold swords forming 2 St. Peter's crosses.	All generals wear yellow sash and gold waist belt, and the cap is same as worn by a field-marshal with plumes for full dress, but any ordinary cap may be worn ordinarily.
Lieut.-general ..	2 gold swords forming a St. Peter's cross and 1 gold sword.	An infantry general wears white and red plumes—the white being outside.
Major-general ..	2 gold swords forming a St. Peter's cross.	Artillery general red and green plumes—the red outside. Military engineer general red and white—the red outside.
Brigadier-general * ..	1 gold sword.	Surgeon-general white and blue—the white outside. Commissary-general blue and red—the blue outside.

PAY OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

Field-marshal ...	...	4,000 taels per mensem.
General ...	...	3,000 do. do.
Lieut.-general ...	...	2,000 do. do.
Major-general ...	...	1,000 do. do.
Brigadier-general	...	500 do. do.

DIVISIONS OF THE ARMY.

The army is divided into three great divisions—the colour troops, the auxiliary troops, and the diet troops. The first are troops who receive their battle flags from the State Parliament, and all enlistments must be between the ages of 16 and 18 years. These boys will be brought up and educated by their mandarin officers to be new people—of new spirit and new blood like their mandarin officers—and to be the backbone of the new army of China. Every soldier enlisted shall sign an agreement to serve for the term of seven years, calculating from age 20. If he signs again, which will be the second term, it shall be for another seven years; and, if he signs again, which will be the third term, it shall be for another seven years—leaving the

* A brigadier-general's post is good for five years only, after which he has to relinquish his command, unless he is promoted to the rank of major-general.

army at the age of forty-one. Unless a soldier has served up the three terms or twenty-one years he shall be placed on the reserves for six years drawing one and half tael per month. But if he has served up the three terms the Government shall have no claim on him.

The second (auxiliary troops) are troops who receive no battle flags from the state, but they carry field colours. They have to pass nearly the same educational subjects as the colour troops, and, until an auxiliary soldier has passed all his school examinations, $\frac{3}{4}$ tael of his pay will be kept behind every month. The men can only rise up to the rank of corporal. The pay of the soldiers is four taels each per month, and the manner of raising an auxiliary regiment is the same as that of raising a colour regiment, and it is also divided into five companies of 200 men each. Auxiliary troops are officered by the mandarin officers and non-commissioned officers of the colour troops. The mandarin officers in an auxiliary regiment are one colonel or lieutenant-colonel, one major, one captain, and one lieutenant. There are three deputy-sub-lieutenants in each company, the first one is styled company officer who wears three black circles, and the second one senior deputy-sub-lieutenant who wears two black circles. If a deputy-sub-lieutenant is promoted to the rank of major, he shall be created a mandarin officer. The number of non-commissioned officers is the same as in a colour regiment. An auxiliary regiment has a band of fifty drums and fifes. Their uniforms are nearly the same as those worn by the colour troops. An auxiliary soldier is not enlisted above the age of twenty-five. He has also three terms to serve; five years shall be the period for each term; and if he has served up the whole of the three terms or fifteen years, the Government shall have no claim on him, otherwise he is placed on the reserves for six years drawing one tael per month.

The third (diet troops) are troops raised, organized and controlled by the diet of a department, and not by the Military Office. The government of a department supplies the arms, and the officers are thus distinguished:—

Commandant-general ... 1 silver sword.

Commandant ... 1 major's star and 2 captain's stars.

Deputy-commandant ... 1 major's star and 1 captain's star.

Major ... 1 large silver star set with a flat black button.

Captain	...	...	3 silver stars set with flat black buttons.
Lieutenant	...	2	do. do.
Sub-lieutenant	...	1	do. do.

A diet makes uniforms of its own design for its troops, but subject to the approval of the Military Office. An officer of diet troops shall receive his commission from his diet with a sword-of-honour.

If a diet wishes to have a battle flag, it shall memorialize the State Parliament for permission to have it, and if authority has been obtained, a diet shall then design and make its own battle flag for the approval of the State Parliament; and if approved, the State Parliament shall grant an authority or commission authorizing the making of same, and the authority will be sent to the president of the diet to be preserved in a conspicuous and suitable place forever, without which a diet battle flag cannot be styled a war flag. Diet troops may have as many field colours as they like. The ceremony of sanguining battle colours with the blood of goat or kid may also be performed on diet battle colours. The number of battle colours to be granted to a diet will be restricted to as few as possible, unless the volunteers and militia of a department are very large. A diet war colour would not belong to a particular district or regiment, but to the diet in general.

The duties of diet troops are first, to defend their own department from attack, and to preserve order when the regulars leave the department in answer to their summons for active service. They are not liable to serve outside their own province, unless they volunteer to do so; but the militiamen are liable to be sent anywhere like the regular troops, and will be officered by the officers of the regulars, unless their own officers, or any officers of the volunteers are willing to go with them.

OATHS.

All officers and soldiers of the regular army and diet troops, and all British officers to be employed by the Republic of China, shall take their oaths of allegiance to the Government. All mandarin officers and all British generals are to take their oaths before the President, or before the ministers of State Council, as the President shall direct, and in case of emergency before any other official as may be directed. All non-mandarin officers and all other British officers are to take their oaths

before the ministers of State Council. If a general takes his oath, a guard-of-honour will be in attendance, and a salute due to his rank fired.

All regular soldiers are to take their oaths before mandarin officers not below the rank of major; and all officers of diet troops before the members of diet when it assembles; and all diet soldiers before police magistrates, mandarin police officers, or before their own officers not below the rank of major.

The following are the oaths:—

To be taken by Chinese officers and soldiers.

I of the province of of the department of of the district of of the city or town of solemnly and sincerely swear that I will well, faithfully and loyally serve the Republic of China in the office of a military mandarin,* and that I will well, courageously and faithfully fight against all enemies of the Republic; and further, I solemnly and sincerely swear that I will not reveal any state secrets, either civil, military or naval.

So help me God.

Sd.....

Be it so.

Sworn before me || this day
of month in the year of
the Republic.

Sd.....

To be taken by British officers.

I a captain † in His Britannic Majesty's Army, solemnly and sincerely swear, that I will well, faithfully and loyally serve the Republic of China in the office of an officer ‡ in the Chinese Republic Army and will do my utmost to drill and train the men under my command. And I further solemnly and sincerely swear, that I will not reveal any state

* Or non-mandarin officer, or soldier, as the case may be.

|| Or before the members of State Council, as the case may be.

† Or major, or general, as the case may be.

‡ Or general.

So help me God.

Sd.....

Be it so.

Sd.....

No British officers will be engaged by the Reformed Government below the rank of first lieutenant, and all engagements shall be for three years only, after which an officer shall return to his regiment. A general officer's engagement shall be for five years. In the case of a retired colonel or lieutenant-colonel or major who has no regiment to return to, his term may be extended by the Military Office, and subject to the approval of the British War Office. All appointments to be made by the British War Office and subject to the approval of the Chinese Military Office; and the Government of China shall have no power to promote any British officers without the sanction of the British War Office. All officers engaged by the Reformed Government shall be paid according to the rate they are paid by the British War Office; and all officers shall observe the rule of seniority according to the record of the British War Office. All orders and honours conferred on British officers by the Republic of China shall be accepted and worn by the recipients without their obtaining the approval of the British sovereign, and all honours conferred are to be duly recognized by the British War Office. All officers will be rewarded in the same manner as they would be rewarded by their own country and sovereign—from the lowest honour to the highest with state parliamentary pecuniary vote, bestowed on them for services rendered.

MILITARY BALL.

A military ball is a ball given by military mandarins, or civil mandarins, or the state, for the entertainment of generals or admirals and officers before going to war or after having returned from war. It differs from an ordinary ball inasmuch as it is a solemn and impressive entertainment. All the battle colours of the garrison are placed in the centre of the ball room on a platform which is tastefully and beautifully decorated with ferns, orchids and flowers. The ball room is also lined with soldiers under the command of an officer. Conspicuous among the things used to decorate the ball room are swords, rifles, bayonets, and, if the ball room is large enough, cannon with gun-carriages may be brought into it or placed on the verandahs all of which are to be tastefully adorned with orchids, ferns and flowers, and manned by artillerymen.

Every person entering the ball room shall salute the battle colours, and all military mandarins shall wear full dress to honour the battle colours in the room. All civil mandarins shall wear either full dress or half dress. On the general or admiral or the person in whose honour the ball is given entering the ball room, the troops shall present arm, and the band play. Dancing shall commence when it is time. After supper the colours and the troops will repair to their respective places. The officers of diet troops may also have their military ball, if they have battle colours.

Military "at home" or military garden party may in like manner be held on the lawn.

MILITARY FUNERAL.

A military funeral is a funeral for military officers only, and no civil mandarin irrespective of rank shall be entitled to a military funeral. A civil mandarin has to attend the funeral of a military officer; but a military officer is not obliged to attend the funeral of a civil mandarin irrespective of rank. He may however, do so out of courtesy. All military officers and soldiers are to be buried in European-shaped coffins covered with the provincial colours of the deceased officer or soldier, and known as a military coffin. No Chinese coffin will be used as it is too large and too heavy, and is therefore unsuitable. A military coffin will be put into a carriage having a canopy made of four State Flags and drawn by horses. The carriage is to be known as the military hearse. Only an officer's gold sword-of-honour and his helmet are to be placed on the lid of the coffin; and, in the case of an officer wearing the yellow

coat, the yellow coat may also be put on the lid of the coffin together with the gold sword-of-honour and helmet. The medals and orders of a deceased officer are to be pinned on to one or more banners and borne to the grave in the procession. Wreaths are suitable things to use at funerals, especially at military funerals, and all wreaths given for the deceased shall be put in the carriage around the coffin, leaving the provincial colours of the military coffin uncovered up with them. With sweet flowers and evergreens, and the beautiful provincial colours of the coffin, and the canopy of State Flags, the appearance of the military hearse to the sight of one and all will be a pleasant one. A military hearse should be made large enough to contain all the wreaths given to a deceased officer.

Inasmuch as an officer serves his colours when he lives ; when he dies—it is but proper that his colours should accompany him to his last resting place. If the funeral of an officer is taken up by another regiment, the colours of that regiment may by courtesy of the colonel and officers of that regiment, accompany the deceased officer's funeral. But when a general officer dies whether he is in the active service or has retired, all the battle flags of the garrison whether under his command or not, shall accompany his remains to his last resting place.

On the death of a mandarin officer irrespective of rank, the officer commanding the garrison shall as soon as possible communicate the tidings to the highest civil mandarin of the place, who along with three other civil mandarins next in ranks, in full mourning uniform, shall be the chief mourners at the funeral of the deceased military mandarin. In the case of any breach of this military rule on the part of the civil mandarins, the matter should be reported to the proper military authority for inquiry as to the cause of the breach of this important martial rule. Should the civil mandarin be found guilty, he is to be severely censured for not paying the highest respects due to the army as required of him. For the funeral of a non-madarin officer, the chief civil mandarin may send his deputy or representative to attend. When the chief civil mandarin of a place has received the tidings of the death of a military mandarin, he shall issue a proclamation commanding all the civil mandarins and the people of the place to pay their highest and last respects to the man who has volunteered to take up the sword for the defence of his country. In the case of a non-mandarin officer, the proclamation need simply *request* the attendance of the civil mandarins and the people of the place.

A non-mandarin officer will be accorded a good military funeral almost similar to the funeral of a mandarin officer. This lies in the hands of the military authority.

The following are the arrangements for military funerals:—

MANDARIN OFFICERS.

- (1). The artillery firing party—with guns to fire a burial salute at the cemetery after the funeral service is performed. There should be three intervals.
- (2). Then comes the regimental State Flag carried by an officer and escorted by 4 soldiers.
- (3). Then the band.
- (4). Then the carbine or rifle firing party—to fire three volleys with blank cartridges into the air immediately after each interval of the artillery fire.
- (5). Then come the troops and the regimental colour.
- (6). Then the military hearse with the military coffin.
- (7). Then come the chief civil and chief military mandarin * mourners.
- (8). Then the banner with the deceased officer's medals.
- (9). Then the banner with the deceased officer's orders.
- (10). Then come the mandarin and non-mandarin officers.
- (11). Then the civil mandarins.
- (12). Then the general public.

SOLDIERS.

- (1). The firing party.
- (2). Then comes the band.
- (3). Then comes the hearse with the military coffin.†
- (4). Then the officers.
- (5). Then the troops.

* According to Chinese idea when a man is dead, he is greater than the living,—so the chief military mourners shall be composed of four of the highest military mandarins of a garrison.

† A soldier is entitled to a military coffin, but not to a military hearse. On the lid of his coffin are to be put his helmet, belt and sword.

BURIAL SALUTE.

For a field-marshal	...	...	19 guns*
„ „ general	...	...	17 „
„ „ lieutenant-general	...	...	15 „
„ „ major-general	...	...	13 „
„ „ brigadier-general	...	...	11 „
„ „ colonel	}	...	9 „
„ „ lieutenant-colonel			
„ „ major			
„ „ captain	}	...	7 „
„ „ lieutenant			
„ „ sub-lieutenant			

THE FUTURE ARMY OF CHINA.

When the reformation of the eighteen provinces of China is consummated, the following would be the new army of the eighteen provinces, and how they will be controlled and administered. Surely the following estimate of the number of regular troops to be stationed in a department can never be excessive and is likely to be within the power of the Reformed Government of the eighteen provinces to maintain in future. The estimate is rather the lowest for peace footing, that is, for the purpose of having the law obeyed and order maintained. The troops in a department will be under the command of a brigadier-general, unless the department be the seat of a major-general or lieutenant-general who commands a division of the troops in a province. To have a brigadier-general in command of the troops in a department, however small the garrison, is essential, for it is not only the small garrison of regular troops that is placed under his command, but also the diet troops of the department who would require military advice and tactics from an experienced military mandarin.

* Not minute guns.

Name of province	Population (about)	No. of depts.	No. of troops required	No. of generals at head-quarters	No. of divisional generals	No. of brigadier generals
Chihli ..	32,000,000 ..	17	At 5,000 a dept., 85,000 ; and 15,000 more to be stationed at Peking, total 100,000	1 Field-marshal, 1 ad.-genl. (lt.-genl.), 1 qr.-master-genl. (maj.-genl.), 2 sur.-genls. and 1 commissary-genl.	1 Lt.-genl. and 5 major-generals	11
Shantung	33,000,000 ..	12	At 5,000 a dept., 60,000 ; and 5,000 more for head-qrs., total 65,000	1 Genl., 1 ad.-genl. (lt.-genl.), 1 qr.-master-genl. (maj.-genl.), 1 sur.-genl. and 1 com.-genl.	4 Major-generals	8
Shansi ..	15,000,000 ..	19	At 3,000 a dept., 57,000 ; and 5,000 more for hd.-qrs., total 62,000	Do. ..	Do. ..	15
Honan ..	25,000,000 ..	13	At 5,000 a dept., 65,000 ; and 5,000 more for hd.-qrs., total 70,000	Do. ..	Do. ..	9
Kiangsu	42,000,000 ..	12	At 5,000 a dept., 60,000 ; and 10,000 more for hd.-qrs., total 70,000	Do. ..	Do. ..	8
Nganhwui	36,000,000 ..	13	At 5,000 a dept., 65,000 ; and 5,000 more for hd.-qrs., total 70,000	Do. ..	Do. ..	9
Kiangsi ..	25,000,000 ..	14	At 5,000 a dept., 70,000 ; and 5,000 more for hd.-qrs., total 75,000	1 Field-marshal, 1 ad.-genl. (lt.-genl.), 1 qr.-master-genl. (maj.-genl.), 1 sur.-genl. and 1 com.-genl.	4 Major-generals	10

Name of province	Population (about)	No. of depts.	No. of troops required	No. of generals at headquarters	No. of divisional generals	No. of brigadier generals
Chehkiang	29,000,000 ..	11	At 5,000 a dept., 55,000 ; and 10,000 more for hd.-qrs., total 65,000	1 Genl., 1 ad.-genl. (lt.-genl.), 1 qr.-master-genl. (maj.-genl.), 1 sur.-genl. and 1 com.-genl.	4 Major-generals	7
Fuhkien	17,000,000 ..	12	At 5,000 a dept., 60,000 ; and 5,000 more for hd.-qrs., total 65,000	Do. ..	Do. ..	8
Hupeh ..	29,000,000 ..	11	At 5,000 a dept., 55,000 ; and 5,000 more for hd.-qrs., total 60,000	Do ..	Do. ..	7
Hunan ..	20,000,000 ..	16	At 5,000 a dept., 80,000 ; and 20,000 more for the defence of the new capital, total 100,000	1 Field-marshal, 1 ad.-genl. (lt.-genl.), 1 qr.-master-genl. (maj.-genl.), 2 sur.-genls. and 1 com.-genl.	1 Lt.-genl. and 5 major-generals	10
Kwang-tung	22,000,000 ..	15	At 5,000 a dept., 75,000 ; and 5,000 more for hd.-qrs., total 80,000	Do. ..	1 Lt.-genl. and 3 maj.-generals	11
Kwangsi	9,000,000 ..	12	At 4,000 a dept., 48,000 ; and 5,000 more for hd.-qrs., total 53,000	1 Lt.-genl., 1 ad.-genl. (maj.-genl.), 1 qr.-master-genl. (maj.-genl.), 1 sur.-genl. and 1 com.-genl.	4 Major-generals	8
Yunnan..	7,000,000 ..	21	At 2,000 a dept., 42,000 ; and 3,000 more for hd.-qrs., total 45,000	1 Lt.-genl., 1 ad.-genl. (maj.-genl.), 1 sur.-genl. and 1 com.-genl.	4 Major-generals	17

Name of province	Population (about)	No. of depts.	No. of troops required	No. of generals at headquarters	No. of divisional generals	No. of brigadier general
Kweichow	7,000,000 ..	16	At 2,000 a dept., 32,000; and 5,000 more for hd.-qrs., total 37,000	1 Lt.-genl., 1 ad.-genl. (maj.-genl.), 1 sur.-genl. and 1 com.-genl.	2 Major-generals	14
Shensi ..	12,000,000 ..	12	At 4,000 a dept., 48,000; and 5,000 more for hd.-qrs., total 53,000	1 Lt.-genl., 1 ad.-genl. (maj.-genl.), 1 qr.-master-genl. (maj.-genl.), 1 sur.-genl. and 1 com.-genl.	4 Major-generals	8
Kansuh ..	16,000,000 ..	15	At 4,000 a dept., 60,000; and 5,000 more for hd.-qrs., total 65,000	1 Genl., 1 ad.-genl. (lt.-genl.), 1 qr.-master-genl. (maj.-genl.), 1 sur.-genl. and 1 com.-genl.	4 Major-generals	11
Sz'chuen	24,000,000 ..	26	At 3,000 a dept., 78,000; and 5,000 more for hd.-qrs., total 83,000	1 Field-marshal, 1 ad.-genl. (lt.-genl.), 1 qr.-master-genl. (maj.-genl.), 2 sur.-genls. and 1 com.-genl.	1 Lt.-genl. and 5 major-generals	20
TOTAL.						
18 ..	400,000,000 (The census of the 18 provinces taken by the Government of China in 1812 was 360,000,000)	267	1,218,000 ($\frac{1}{3}$ of which to be colour troops)	Field-m Marshals 5, genls. 10, lt.-genls. 18, maj.-genls. 18, sur.-genls. 22, com.-genls. 18	Lt.-genls. 4, maj.-genls. 72	191

Number of military mandarins required to officer 406,000 colour troops, being $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Republican army, say at 19 mandarins per 1,000 men	...	...	...	7,714
Number of military mandarins required to officer 812,000 auxiliary troops, being $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Republican army, say at 4 mandarins per 1,000 men	...	...	...	3,248
Total number of mandarin officers	...			<u>10,962</u>

If China be unable to obtain this number of mandarin officers, a good and reliable army cannot be raised; for, no high blood—no army. It would be better for China to know her position whether she can form the aforesaid army or not, rather than risk having to pay an enormous indemnity whenever war breaks out with a foreign country. A small number of officers who are non-mandarin officers or non-combatants have to be deducted from the total figures.

Number of dep.-sub-lieutenants in the colour troops, at 10 per 1,000 men	...	...	4,060
Number of dep.-sub-lieutenants in the auxiliary troops, at 15 per 1,000 men	...	...	12,180
Total number of dep.-sub-lieutenants	...		<u>16,240</u>

DIET TROOPS.

On the average of 3,000 volunteers in each department—267 departments ... 801,000

On the average of 10,000 militia in each department—267 departments... 2,670,000

Each city or town shall raise its own militia and build a large and spacious building to be called the militia society which is to be under the management and control of a president, secretary and committee who are interested in the militia. This building will serve as barracks to the militiamen where they can gather together and meet each other for recreation and other purposes. The president of a militia society is vested with power to carry out all the penal provisions of the militia ordinance—notably, cowardice, breach of martial discipline, and misconduct. The president is under the control of his diet, and can appeal to his diet. Every president is responsible to his diet for his militiamen

and officers as to their efficiency and general compliance with the militia ordinance. The society will see that no militiamen are unemployed, and for this reason it is most likely that most of the able-bodied men of a city or town will try to get into the militia. The militia of China—being the largest division of the army of China would be a good and reliable auxiliary force, inasmuch as they are all being well controlled and well treated, and can readily be embodied.

When the reformation of China has reached its consummation, she will have 5 field-m Marshals, 10 generals, 22 lieutenant-generals, 90 major-generals and 191 brigadier-generals on the active list; and an army of 406,000 colour troops and 812,000 auxiliary troops; besides diet troops, estimated to number about 801,000 volunteers, and 2,670,000 militia, and troops of the colonial empire.

ADDRESS OF THE AUTHOR RE THE ARMY.

The Chinese nation has been well aware that the army of China is useless, and cannot fight against the disciplined army of any foreign nation, and the army is an army to disgrace the nation—a nation of so vast an empire,—yea, the largest empire in the world. When the war between China and Japan was proceeding, every Chinaman from the Emperor down to the farmers was of one opinion—that China having four hundred millions of people was sure to crush the dwarfs of small Japan; but unfortunately it transpired that small Japan could easily defeat huge China!

The present
army of
China
useless

Its reasons

What are the reasons? They are these—that the army of China has no soldiers, but only hirelings composed of the lowest class of the people, and officered by men most of whom have risen from the ranks. No princes of the imperial family, no nobles, no sons of millionaires, no sons of bankers, no sons of merchants, and no sons of high mandarins (excepting a small number) would come forward to be officers in the army, to lead the men and be willing to shed their blood for their country's sake. And, worse than these—the soldiers are not regularly and properly trained nor duly paid. The troops that fought with the soldiers of Europe and Japan were simply multitudes of worthless civilians who were the dregs of the empire.

Now, let the author describe the armies that China had to fight against. The Japanese army, for instance, is well clothed with European dress. Princes and nobles are in it. As Japan is a small kingdom her population is also small in number, and the number of worthless vagabonds of the country cannot be very large; and as the army is rather fairly well organized, it may be difficult for many worthless vagrants of the country to find their way into it. So strictly speaking the Japanese army is not composed of the lowest class of people like the Chinese army.

The Japanese army

What wonder was there that the large army of China had been defeated by the small armies of Japan and other foreign nations? Of what use was there to count the soldiers of China by tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands when the whole of them had no practice? What could have been expected from those men who were sent to the fields of battle than that they simply went to *see* the theatres of war played between China and her adversaries, and not to fight for China? The present army of China maintained and organized as it is, may number *one million*, but of what use would it be? China thinks that the awfulness of an army is due to its size. Not one eminent son of China has ever thought of questioning whether such and such a garrison under the command of such and such a general, is fit and efficient? The throne has never received any memorial suggesting such query—on the other hand all reports and memorials have been as follows:—that the troops under the command of such and such a general number so many thousands or so many tens of thousands. If the army of Great Britain number 300,000, not one inefficient or unfit soldier among that large army can escape discovery; and, if any soldier is inefficient or unfit, he will never be sent to battle, but will be removed from the army. So if Great Britain sends an army of 100,000 or 200,000 men to fight for her, every one of those sent would be a good soldier. None of them would simply go to *see* the theatre of war played between Great Britain and her enemies.

The inefficiency of the Chinese army not inquired into

The army of Great Britain

As China has no good army, she is therefore in danger of being partitioned by the armies of Europe! Even one of Europe's small powers can land her troops at any time, and march on to Peking.

The danger of China being partitioned

O China! here is a comfort to the Republic—if the Republic will adopt the author's scheme, China will have an efficient and

A comfort to China

How to
make new
soldiers

powerful army. New soldiers can be made. How are they to be made, O China, they are to be thus made: (1) They are to live in clean, airy barracks, situated on healthy sites; (2) They are to be well washed; (3) They are to be well clad; (4) They are to be well fed; (5) They are to be well paid; (6) They are to be well organized; (7) They are to be well disciplined; (8) They are to be well trained; (9) They are to be well treated; (10) They are to be well led; (11) They are to be educated and enlightened. This is the way in which the new soldiers of the Reformed Government of China are to be made. For 100,000 of this kind of soldiers could defend the whole empire of China from the attack of a great or a small power. War would not be so recklessly and inconsiderately declared against China if the attacking nation has to send so large a force as 100,000 men, and most probably double that number would be required to attack a strong department or the empire of China. China cannot expect to win victories except her soldiers fighting hard for them. All those officials civil and military who had control of the army of China should have been held answerable for all the defeats which China had from time to time suffered, because of their negligence of duty, chiefly in trusting to false and inaccurate official reports regarding the plight of the army without means of verification. Were they responsible? The government had no proper military rules and regulations for their guidance.

100,000 new
soldiers can
defend the
whole em-
pire

High civil
and military
officials to
be held
responsible
for lost
victories

Who can cause the disappearance of China's incompetence, cowardice, unreliableness, ignorance, unsatisfactoriness, bribery, general incapability and conservatism? Not the president, nor the ministers of China, nor the revolutionaries, nor the sovereign of any nation of Europe,—but the word of Jehovah written in a book called the Holy Bible,—*that* alone can dissipate all the aforesaid evils and stains of China.

The power
of the Holy
Bible

The idols of
China and
their wor-
shippers

The Holy Bible speaks of idols, the gods of China, thus—“Eyes have they but they do not see, ears have they but they do not hear, and mouths have they but they do not speak. Legs have they but they cannot walk nor can they handle with their hands.” How can the four hundred millions of China expect to obtain any advantage from the worship of such gods? As the gods of China are made of wood,—so they that worship them, their heads are also made of the same stuff. Hence, a nation of four hundred millions with the largest empire on earth, whose population constituting one third of mankind becomes one of the most despised; one of the most idiotic; one of the most superstitious; one of the most blinded;

The four
hundred
millions
despised

one of the most low-minded ; one of the most ignorant ; and one of the most conservative nations of the world. The gods of China are therefore the greatest obstacle to the progress of the Chinese nation, and they should be cast into the flames, rivers or seas, and be destroyed forever, and the great God Jehovah—God of the King of Great Britain ; God of the Emperor of Germany ; God of the Czar of Russia ; God of the Emperor of Austro-Hungary ; God of the King of Italy ; God of the President of France, etc., worshipped instead. Then shall the people of China be liberated from the present bondage arising from the non-knowing and non-worshipping of Jehovah, and be as smart, skilful, ingenious, clear-headed and learned as the British Ambassador at Pekin and all the British people in Great Britain, and all the Christian nations of Europe and the world, and China shall come to ruling power. Should the Republican Government disapprove of Jehovah being worshipped by the officials and people of China,—then all the wisdom and ingenuity which may be found contained in the author's scheme, however good it may be, will immediately be void and virtueless.

The gods of China the greatest obstacle to the nation

Jehovah to be worshipped instead

China will become intelligent and learned, and be a ruling power

Some one may be able to make improvements in China by degrees, and the author does not say that such is impossible—for to kill some officials and put others in their offices might improve things a little. But to improve to the extent that many officials shall be as enlightened and clever as the British ambassadors at Pekin past and present, *that* is impossible, and will never be practicable. Throughout the whole empire of China, there is not one Chinaman who can claim equal eminence with the British ambassadors at Pekin both past and present, although many Chinamen have been educated in Europe and America. They might have studied all the lores of Europe and America which man can comprehend, invent and discover ; yet a thing incomprehensible, of this branch of knowledge they have not made a study. Notwithstanding all the lores they have acquired, their minds are still folded up like the bud of an unblown rose, the beauty of which cannot be seen ; but the mind of a British ambassador is fully developed ; its beauty and power are visible ; and as his God is infinite, so is his mind. Greater must a man be if he has a knowledge of the incomprehensible than if he only knows of the comprehensible ; and wiser must a man be if he studies the creator as well as the creatures.

China might be improved a little

No claim to equal eminence with British ambassadors by Chinamen

The mind of the Chinamen being folded up

The incomprehensible

Japan is glorious because China yielded to her, and beyond this in what respects is Japan glorious ? As she is a

Japan
corrupt

Japan must
study theo-
logy

The lores of
Europe not
the begin-
ning of
wisdom of a
nation

The Tur-
kish empire

The
Christian
nations

pagan nation, she therefore must be as corrupt as China is in all things which are latent. The "Japan Weekly Mail" of the 28th October 1899, says:—"The Mainichi thinks that its nationals are pretty nearly as corrupt at present as the Coreans or the Chinese. It is not alone in that opinion. Much indignation is evidently felt in many quarters with reference to recent revelations of political jobbery. Rumour may have been engaged in its proverbial game of magnifying, but all this smoke could not ascend without some fire." Whatever Japan may try to do, one thing is perfectly certain, that the most eminent men Japan can produce, however well they may be educated in Japan, in Europe or America or in any other part of the world, can never be as eminent as a great Anglo-Saxon or European, unless such Japanese are also versed in theology. How can the bud of a rose be compared with a full blown rose? "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom; and a knowledge of the holy is understanding." The study of all the lores of Europe cannot be the beginning of the wisdom of a nation, nor can it be the understanding of a nation. The so-called advanced Japan is therefore a nation of no wisdom and of no understanding. If progress is made of the body and not of the intellect, such progress is but sepulchral. If it is unnecessary for a nation to know Jehovah in order that that nation may possess wisdom and knowledge, then the great Turkish Empire would have these things because she is situated *in Europe* and ought to have been as wise, learned, skilful, ingenious and glorious as any of the Christian nations of Europe in politics, literature, warfare, commerce, art, manufacture, invention, discovery, beneficence, influence over other nations, and would be on equal footing with all the Christian nations of Europe in everything. What does large Turkey know, and what can large Turkey teach or give? China has obtained valuable assistance from the Christian nations of Europe, but China has never applied to Mahomedan Turkey for any aid. What has the world to learn from Islamite Turkey? Great Great Britain can learn something from small but Christian Switzerland. Great Great Britain can learn something from small but Christian Belgium. Great Great Britain can learn something from small but Christian Denmark. Great Great Britain can learn something from powerful France. Great Great Britain can learn something from large Germany: and one Christian nation can exchange skill and knowledge with another Christian nation. But what skill and what knowledge can the Christian nations of Europe exchange with a

Mahomedan nation—a nation that worships the sun? The light of the sun may help the Mahomedan Turks to cultivate their fields; but the light of the sun can never help them to cultivate their mind. Wherefore how can pagan Japan be requested by China to teach her? If China were the size of Japan, China would have made similar improvement to what Japan has made. If Great Britain were as large as China, the British soldiers would probably not be animated as they are. Strictly speaking every one of them is at present willing and ready to fight for his sovereign and country even unto death. But, were the nation vaster, and the population greater, many might think that the country should rely upon others to fight for it. Thus, small Britain makes a great Britannia. Large empires must have wisdom, knowledge, and zeal; without which the small will conquer.

Japan can-
not teach
China

Large
empires
and small
kingdoms

O China! now the author comes to deal with the officers. Officer-making differs from that of soldier-making. The present officers of the army of China are as useless as the present soldiers, inasmuch as they have never led nor will they be able to lead the army of China to victory or to a good defence when being engaged with any of the well disciplined troops of foreign nations. New officers ought therefore to be made. Good officers can thus be made:—(1) They must be well educated; they must have wealth; they must have high morals; they must have noble ambition; they must have resoluteness. Bravery is not essential, neither is it necessary that a soldier should possess this. For a brave soldier may display valour when he likes,—and a brave soldier may run away too when he likes. But a resolute soldier will never yield nor turn his face from his foes—not until all hope is gone. (2) They must be volunteers, so that their willingness to fight for their country may be manifestly seen, and their reliableness depended upon by their nation; besides, the military profession should not be made a profession of emoluments. (3) They must be well treated by the Government, and well respected by the civil officials and the people in general. Unless a man receives this good treatment, it need not be expected that he will come forward and offer his free services to his country,—for what labourer would like to toil without any reward; and besides, who would like to die like a dog? For Jesus says: “Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.” What more important and more precious service can the four hundred millions of China render to their country than that those who are physically fit should come out and volunteer

How to
make new
officers

Honours
and respects
provided
for officers

Officers of
lower ranks
should also
be respect-
ed

themselves to defend their great empire and help to re-erect it? Wherefore the author has made impressive provision for honouring and respecting an officer while he lives and when he dies. If the lowest mandarin officer dies, the highest civil mandarin of the place (who may be a governor-general), will have to attend the deceased officer's funeral and be as one of the chief mourners. While a mandarin officer lives, whether he is of the highest or lowest military rank, he must always be treated by the civil officials, high and low, as a prominent person to whom due respect should be paid. At present only field-m Marshals and generals are honoured and respected,—colonels, majors, captains and lieutenants are looked upon as nobody. O China! can one general alone fight against the army of a hostile nation? Without good colonels and majors how can regiments or battalions be well led, disciplined and trained? Without good captains and lieutenants how can soldiers fight well and obey the orders of the general? A colonel or a major alone cannot command or speak to one thousand men? So even the least officer should be well treated and well respected,—for the soldiers depend more upon the courage and resoluteness of officers of the lower ranks than upon those of the higher ranks. It is one of the greatest mistakes which China has made that she has not well treated and respected the lower ranks of the officers of the army. And the result of this is that the army of China has never been a good one. A British lieutenant can sit with his prince, but a Chinese lieutenant cannot even see his governor-general.

Lost vic-
tories of
China are
destined to
do her good

The lost victories of China are destined to do her immense good, and to hasten on the coming power of China without much delay. If China had won naval and military victories from the Japanese and European nations,—the author's scheme would most likely be of no weight to the Chinese nation, and probably it would not have been written. China would have become exceedingly and unreasonably haughty, and would have grown more conservative and headstrong than she ever was. The lost victories of China are the decrees of Jehovah to enable China to gain far more than what she had lost.

PART IV.

THE NAVY.

All the warships of the Reformed Government of China shall be built of wood instead of iron. There shall be two epochs in the navy—the wood epoch, and the iron epoch. The latter shall not take place until the officers of the navy shall have attained the rank of commander. Though the hulls of all the ships are to be built of wood, yet the armament of every vessel from the largest to the smallest shall be of the best and latest weapons of war, and all the arrangements on deck shall be of the latest improvement. Though the navy of the Reformed Government is to be built of wood, yet it is by no means to be despised—for if hundreds of these wooden vessels were to swarm at a foreign fleet attacking China, surely it cannot escape great damage being done to it by the floating wooden bulwarks of China.

DIVISIONS OF THE NAVY.

The navy is divided into four fleets:—

- (a) The Yellow Sea Fleet, under the command of a fleet-admiral or admiral, a vice-admiral, and a rear-admiral. The fleet also cruises in Japanese waters and in the north of China.
- (b) The Yangtse-kiang Fleet, under the command of a fleet-admiral or admiral, a vice-admiral, and a rear-admiral, patrolling from the Yellow Sea to Hang Chow Bay and the river Yangtse-kiang.
- (c) The Central Fleet, under the command of a fleet-admiral or admiral, a vice-admiral, and a rear-admiral, patrolling from Foochow to Swatow.
- (d) The Southern Fleet, under the command of a fleet-admiral or admiral, a vice-admiral, and a rear-admiral, patrolling Canton, Hainan, and South China.

OFFICERS.

All naval officers shall be educated in the Mandarin School and Naval College, and on board training ships. Every officer shall, like the military officers deposit 50,000 taels with the Treasurer of China. Excepting admirals and commodores, naval officers shall not be paid, but twenty taels per mensem shall be given to each officer for his mess, and a gold sword-of-honour shall be presented to him by the State Parliament, and a knighthood on his retiring, after having served up to the rank of captain. In case an officer has only served up to the rank of commander, his retirement must be due to ill-health or other ground compelling him to retire before the proper time; otherwise the knighthood will not be conferred on him. No officer who retires below the rank of first lieutenant shall be allowed to retain his rank.

OFFICERS' RANKS.

TITLE.	DISTINGUISHING RANKS.		
Fleet-admiral	... 5	Cannon *	
Admiral	... 4	do.	
Vice-admiral	... 3	do.	
Rear-admiral	... 2	do.	
Commodore	... 1	do.	
Captain	... 3	Foreign naval rings and 1 gold thread ball.	
Commander	... 2	do.	do.
Lieut.-commander	... 1	do.	do.
First lieutenant	... 3	Gold thread balls	
Lieutenant	... 2	do.	
Sub-lieutenant	... 1	do.	
Dep.-sub-lieutenant†	A gold circle on black plate.		

OFFICERS' FULL DRESS UNIFORMS.

A naval officer's full dress uniform nearly resembles the uniform of a European naval officer. It has two gold

* Not forming any St. Peter's cross.

† Given to the rank. A dep.-sub-lieutenant may further be promoted to be warrant-sub-lieutenant, warrant-lieutenant and warrant-first-lieutenant. For each promotion, one more gold circle is worn.

shoulder-knots, and the coat has no opening on the chest, and is not so long as to reach over the knee. The full dress hat resembles the British type, it is black, and edged with gold. The trousers to be black, with gold stripes, and the shape to be like European trousers; and all shoes to be of European shape and of leather.

Fleet-admiral	...	...	Yellow coat, with gold knots.		
Admiral	...	...	Red coat,	do.	do.
Vice-admiral	...	...	do.	do.	do.
Rear-admiral	...	...	do.	do.	do.
Commodore	...	...	do.	do.	do.
Captain	...	...	Blue coat,	do.	do.
Commander	...	...	do.	do.	do.
Lieut.-commander	...	...	do.	do.	do.
First lieutenant	...	...	White coat, with ornamental gold shoulder straps.		
Lieutenant	...	...	do.	do.	do.
Sub-lieutenant	...	...	do.	do.	do.
Dep.-sub-lieutenant	...	...	Black coat,	do.	do.

OFFICERS' ORDINARY DRESS.

An officer's ordinary dress shall be a black coat without opening on the chest, with a large yellow ring an inch broad immediately below and around the collar of the coat; and the lower edge of the coat shall be lined with yellow, and the lower part of the sleeves shall each have two yellow rings. The shoulder-straps shall be black, and the cap to be nearly like that of the British naval officers' ordinary cap. Gold buttons specially manufactured for the navy are to be worn. The coat to be tight like an European coat, and shorter than the full dress coat.

THE MEN.

All sailors and marines must join the navy not above the age of sixteen. Each fleet or division shall train 10,000 blue-jackets and marines as reserves, who shall live sometimes on board ship and sometimes on shore in special barracks to be erected for their occupation. The total number of

naval reserves of the four fleets will be 40,000. The sailors and marines to be raised from the maritime provinces, the latter to be divided into regiments and companies like the military.

UNIFORM OF THE MEN.

Deep blue jacket, to be made after a singlet style and with no opening on chest like the uniform of European sailors. It has a broad light blue ring immediately below the collar of the jacket and is doubly lined with thin white tape. A broad light blue rectangle about a span long is to be on chest connecting with the collar of the jacket, and doubly lined with thin white tape. The lower edge of the jacket shall be lined with light blue as well as the eves of the sleeves. The trousers and shoes shall be of European pattern. The cap to be black, and nearly like the British type.

Petty officers wear deep blue coats instead of jackets, having a broad light blue ring immediately below the collar and doubly lined with thin white tape, and the lower edge of the coat also lined with light blue. Gold buttons for the coats specially manufactured for the navy will be worn. The cap to be nearly like that worn by the warrant-officers of the British navy.

PAY.

ADMIRALS.

Fleet-admiral	...	4,000	taels per mensem.
Admiral	...	3,000	do.
Vice-admiral	...	2,000	do.
Rear-admiral	...	1,000	do.
Commodore	...	500	do.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

The non-commissioned officers are to draw more pay than the non-commissioned officers of the army comparatively; able-bodied seamen to draw 15 taels each per month, and ordinary seamen 12 taels per month.

BATTLE FLAGS.

Each admiral shall be given by the State Parliament two battle colours—the one, a State Flag, and the other, a naval ensign.

FOOD.

The men are to live on beef, rice, bread and cheese—salt beef at sea, and fresh beef in port.

EDUCATION.

The sailors and marines will be educated on board ship, and have to pass the same subjects as required by the military educational code, and be brought up like the soldiers of the army. The colours of the rosette to be worn by those who pass a deputy-sub-lieutenant's examination shall be the naval colours. A large ship shall carry a chaplain who will give the men the necessary instructions on letters as well as on religious discipline.

TERMS OF THE MEN.

Every sailor and marine enlisted shall, like the men in the army sign an agreement. There are three terms of seven years each. The first term to calculate from age 20. If a sailor or marine has served the three terms, the Naval Office shall have no claim on him; but if a sailor has not served the three terms he shall be placed on the reserves for 10 years drawing $1\frac{1}{2}$ taels per month. No sailor or marine shall be obliged to serve the navy after he has attained his forty-one years of age.

OATHS.

All naval officers and men shall take the oath of allegiance as prescribed to be taken by the military officers and soldiers.

ENGAGEMENTS OF BRITISH
NAVAL OFFICERS.

No British officer will be engaged below the rank of lieutenant, and for the rest of the terms and conditions of engagements, those of the military shall apply.

NAVAL FUNERAL.

Naval officers shall be buried with the same ceremony as military officers. In the absence of battle colours from a flag-ship, field colours may be carried, and the coffin shall be clothed with the colours of the naval ensign—white, with a red and green cross on the lid of the coffin from tip to tip. For the rest of the rules and regulations, those of the military shall apply.

ADDRESS OF THE AUTHOR RE THE NAVY.

O China! the author proposes that the navy of the Reformed Government of China should be built of wood instead of iron, the reason being that to build a great many iron ships would drain the wealth of the Reformed Government into Europe and America. Besides, who or which is it that fights? The men or the ships? The answer, O China, would certainly be—the men. So ships are of no use unless they are manned by well-trained and experienced officers and men. As China at present has not well-trained and experienced naval officers and men—it is a folly to build any more iron ships until the Reformed Government of China has naval officers who have attained the rank of commander, and a large body of able-bodied and well-trained men to man the formidable modern battleships, the cost of which is enormous. A very large fleet can be kept afloat if wooden ships are built, and a large body of officers and men can be trained by British naval officers. The navy being divided into divisions with so many admirals afloat, and from time to time, the most instructive naval manœuvres can be held. And when the iron epoch comes the Chinese navy will be able to fight duly without the aid of British naval officers. For every Chinese seaman would then be a British sailor, and every Chinese naval officer, a British naval warrior; and the officers and men of the Chinese navy being implanted with British naval discipline, tactics and skill, will congenialize their posterity. Thus a strong navy would be permanently established. The immense cost of iron ship building can thus be saved by both the Peking Republican Government and the Reformed Government, and the enormous savings wisely and appropriately expended by the Reformed Government for the demolition of present cities and towns and their re-erection, the making of broad and good roads, and the building of railways, etc.

O China! all Europe and the world would be astonished to hear of the author's advice for the Chinese navy—wood versus iron during the time the navy is in its infancy. As for the value of this admonition all the treasures of the empire cannot purchase it. O China! all good counsels come from Jehovah, who is the origin of wisdom, and whosoever knoweth him shall receive abundant wisdom. Let the Chinese nation therefore begin to meditate on Jehovah.

THE THREE POTENTATES.

Title of office and how to be addressed	Functions	Post to be filled by what nationality	Salary per mensem
			Tls.
The Most Honourable the Director of the Reformed Government of China	He directs the reformation of China and has jurisdiction only over such parts of China which are being reformed, and does not in any way interfere with the unreformed parts which are absolutely under the Peking Republican Government	Chinese ..	10,000
His Excellency the Ambassador Plenipotentiary of the Reformed Government of China to the Courts of Europe (Wing Official)	He receives all correspondence from Europe which are addressed to the Reformed Government, and makes all appointments in Europe for the Reformed Government; and all correspondence of the Reformed Government regarding matters in Europe to be addressed to him. He is to fly the State Flag of the Reformed Government and have his office at London, and to be accredited to all the sovereigns and presidents of Europe as ambassador plenipotentiary of the Reformed Government. He is absolutely to have no connection with the Chinese Legation at London	English ..	4,000
The Right Honourable the Agent of the Reformed Government of China (Wing Official)	He is to reside at Peking, and to fly the State Flag of the Reformed Government. To receive all correspondence of the Reformed Government addressed to the Peking Republican Government. He is strictly forbidden from interfering with the Peking Government and giving it any advice or assistance unless in cases of extreme emergency	Do. ..	3,000

CHINESE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

I.

God save our Republic*!
Happy our 'Public be,
God save our Republic!
Bless us with wisdom and thy light,
Grant to us everlasting peace,
And ever magnify our might.
Endow our Republic,
Defend us from our foes;
God save our Republic!

II.

May we all faithful be,
Striving for advancement
Till all bonds are set free,
And our 'Public high and mighty,
And glorious our vast country be—
All nations own our sov'reignty.
Guide our great Republic,
Be with all our leaders;
God save our Republic!

III.

Let us be all-loving
And rich in righteousness,
Not proud—but forgiving.
Let peace be unto all nations,
And all Powers in one accord be
And harmony in all actions.
O Lord, our creator,
Cause these to be fulfilled;
God save our chief ruler!

* Originally, Emperor.

IV.

For blood let us not thirst
Nor eager to slaughter,
So that 'the last be first.'
Fight for good cause and righteousness,
Pacify tumults and revolts,
And to oppressions give redress;
And the Angels shall sing
Glory to God above,
Peace on earth let men cling.

V.

Let Britain rule the waves
Of all coasts and oceans,
Britain shall ne'er be slaves.
China's system inoculate
With British bright and noble blood—
A new, fresh nation not too late.
Lord, ever defend Britain,
Wisdom, righteousness give—
Thy cause she shall maintain.

The End.

Without Christianity there can be no *real* truth and honesty, and without truth and honesty, nothing is reliable, and a good and strong republic cannot be permanently erected.

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